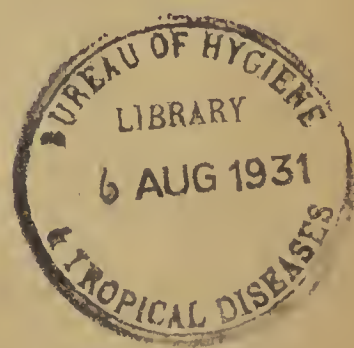


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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.—Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the year 1928.



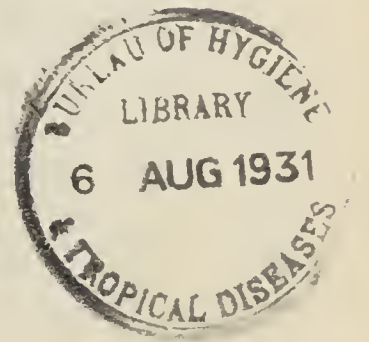
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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EYGPT.

Department of Public Health.—Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Report of the Principal Medical Officer of Health,
Cairo City, for the Year 1928.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo for 1928 was 1,099,700 consisting of 74,492 foreigners and 1,025,208 Egyptians.

The district distribution of the population has been calculated by the Statistical Department as follows :—

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.
Mûsky... ..	26,200
Bâb el Sha'riya	78,900
Ezbekiya	59,900
'Abdîn... ..	78,500
Saiyeda Zeinab	107,700
Helwân	48,700
Khalifa	70,400
Darb el Ahmar	83,200
Gamâliya	76,300
Shubra	148,400
Bûlâq	125,900
Old Cairo	45,500
Wâyli	149,800
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	1,099,700

This estimated population was supplied to us by the Statistical Department according to the Census made in 1927.

It should be mentioned that the vital statistics for 1927 were based on an estimated population of 874,300 calculated from the census of 1917 whereas the true figure for 1927 as revealed by the census of that year, shows that the population was over 1,000,000. A note was made in our annual report of 1927 to the effect that the vital statistics for 1927 given in that report—birth-rates, death-rates, incidence of infectious diseases, were all higher than the fact owing to their having been based on the estimated population of 874,300 only.

In this present report, comparison of vital statistics of 1928 with those of last year will be fallacious though not altogether valueless. The same may be said of statistics regarding quinquennial periods.

These facts should be remembered in reading the following pages.

(b) BIRTHS.

DURING 1928 : 45,814 births occurred in Cairo. The annual birth-rate was therefore 41·7 per thousand of population as compared with 53·0 in the previous year. Of the total 45,033 were natives and 781 were foreigners.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1928, the mean annual birth-rate was 49·6. The highest rate during that period was 53·0 in 1927 and the lowest in the present year being 41·7 per thousand of population.

The lowest rate occurred in 'Abdin with 30·6 (*see* Table I).

TABLE I.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1928		1927		1926	
	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Rates.	Births.	Birth-rates.
Mûsky... ..	865	33·0	947	36·4	992	38·7
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	3,354	42·5	3,507	48·6	3,405	48·0
Ezbekîya	1,882	31·4	2,021	32·7	2,115	34·7
Darb el Ahmar	3,126	37·6	3,333	44·9	3,258	44·4
'Abdin	2,404	30·6	2,479	38·3	2,337	36·5
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	4,614	42·8	4,543	53·5	4,433	52·2
Helwan	1,932	39·7	1,953	45·7	1,808	47·8
Khalifa	3,255	46·2	3,310	55·1	3,262	55·2
Gamâliya	3,519	46·0	3,560	50·6	3,427	49·5
Shubra	6,992	47·1	6,579	69·5	5,959	69·5
Bûlâq	6,342	50·4	6,721	64·2	6,443	63·0
Old Cairo	2,257	49·5	2,388	67·3	2,273	65·1
Wâyli	5,272	35·2	5,004	60·7	4,639	57·3
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	45,814	41·7	46,345	53·0	44,351	51·6

Still-Births.—During 1928 : 1,111 children were born dead. Of these 1,100 were among natives and 11 among foreigners.

This gives a rate of 2·4 still-births per hundred births as compared with 2·7 in 1927 and 2·5 in 1926.

(c) DEATHS.

During 1928, a total of 36,417 deaths occurred in Cairo. Of these however 780 were deaths of non-residents leaving 35,637 for Cairo proper. This gives an annual death-rate of 32·4 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 33·3 for 1927 and 34·4 for 1926.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year, the mean annual rate was 34·2 per thousand of population with a maximum during the period of 37·0 in 1925 and a minimum of 32·4 in the present year.

The lowest mortality occurred in 'Abdin with a death-rate of 24·6 per thousand of population as 22·0 per thousand of population in Mousky in 1927.

The highest district mortality was in Boulaq with a death-rate of 43·8 per thousand of population as compared with 47·9 in 1927 in Old Cairo (*See* Table II).

Out of the total number of 35,637 for Cairo proper 34,968 were deaths among natives and 669 were foreign deaths.

TABLE II.— DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1928		1927		1926	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Mûsky	635	25·4	573	22·0	582	22·7
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,582	32·7	2,060	28·5	2,221	31·1
Ezbekiya	1,494	24·9	1,416	22·9	1,457	23·3
Darb el Ahmar	2,646	31·8	2,152	29·0	2,382	32·4
'Abdîn	1,932	24·6	1,680	25·9	1,618	25·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	3,281	30·5	2,751	32·4	2,774	33·3
Helwan	1,363	28·0	1,314	30·8	1,286	30·5
Khalifa	2,753	39·1	2,265	37·7	2,304	39·0
Gamâliya	2,796	36·5	2,232	31·7	2,260	32·7
Shubra	4,904	33·0	3,712	39·2	3,738	40·4
Bûlâq	5,510	43·8	4,123	39·4	4,105	40·2
Old Cairo	1,779	39·0	1,702	47·9	1,626	46·6
Wâyli	3,931	26·2	3,139	38·1	3,241	40·0
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	35,637	32·4	29,119	33·3	29,594	34·4

Chart 1. shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1923-1927 and the weekly death-rates for 1928.

The 35,637 deaths occurred in Cairo during 1928 are divided as follows :—

Infectious diseases	2,326
Tuberculous diseases	203
Malignant tumours	274
Venereal diseases... ..	112
Tropical and Sub-Tropical diseases... ..	134
Respiratory System Diseases	6,957
Genito-urinary system... ..	1,008
Heart and blood vessels	1,225
Alimentary system	11,176
Senility	2,184
Nervous system	1,346
Other causes of death... ..	8,192
TOTAL	<u>35,637</u>

(d) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

11,626 children under one year of age died during 1928 giving an infantile mortality of 253 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 221 in 1927 and 220 in 1926.

In addition there were 29 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo who died in various institutions.

During the quinquennial period ending in the present year, the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 235 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period was 253 in 1928 and the lowest was 220 in 1926.

As regards the various districts of the City, the lowest infantile mortality rate occurred in Mousky with 186 infantile deaths per thousand births. (see Table III.)

TABLE III.—DISTRICT INFANTILE MORTALITY-RATES PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

DISTRICT.	1928		1927		1926	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Mûsky	161	18·6	170	17·9	145	14·6
Bâb el Sha'riya	830	24·7	716	20·4	709	20·8
Ezbekîya	409	21·7	380	18·8	410	19·4
Darb el Ahmar	785	25·1	744	22·3	750	23·0
'Abdîn	583	24·2	503	20·3	489	18·8
Saiyeda Zeinab	1,144	24·8	929	20·4	892	20·1
Helwân	490	25·4	437	22·4	400	22·1
Khalifa	852	26·2	824	24·9	746	22·9
Gamâliya	915	26·0	774	21·7	747	21·8
Shubra	1,708	24·4	1,398	21·2	1,298	21·8
Bûlâq	1,836	28·9	1,631	24·3	1,539	23·9
Old Cairo	652	28·9	664	27·8	645	28·4
Wâyli	1,261	23·9	1,062	21·2	1,061	22·9
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	11,626	25·3	10,232	22·1	9,781	22·0

Again the 11,626 deaths distributed according to diseases were as follows:—

383 Infectious diseases.
5,792 Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
1,153 Marasmus and Congenital debility.
2,007 Pulmonary and Bronchial diseases.
2,281 Other diseases.
11,626

See Diagram 1.

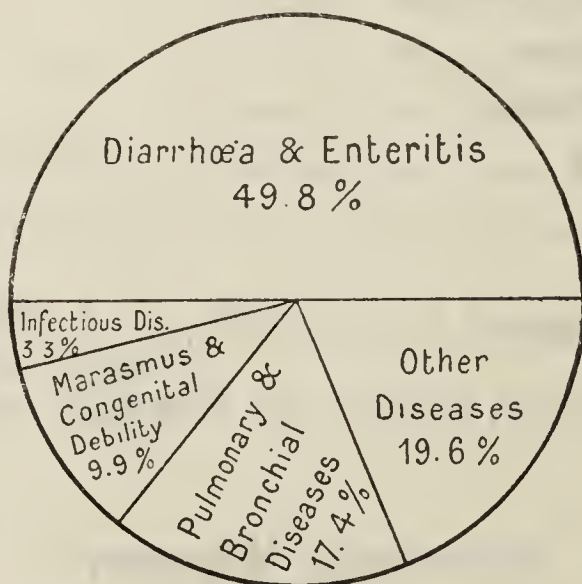


Chart. II. —Shows the Infantile death-rates of 1928 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1923–1927 per thousand births.

Chart. III.—Shows the principal causes of Infantile mortality.

Chart. IV.—Shows the Infantile mortality from Diarrhoea.

The temperature curves shown are two : the minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature.

Table IV.—Shows comparative mid-year population and vital statistics of Cairo from 1912 to 1928.

Table V.—Shows the population and vital statistics for the various Districts of Cairo for 1928.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1912 TO 1928.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile death-rate per 1,000 Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Still-births rate per 100 Births.
1912	704,956	26,385	37.4	9,549	303	31,655	44.8	—
1913	715,609	26 413	36.9	9,250	292	31,599	44.1	4.3
1914	725,670	26 128	36.0	8,875	283	31,314	43.1	4.2
1915	733,423	32,554	44.3	9,592	320	29,933	40.8	4.4
1916	740,000	28,320	38.3	9,208	295	31,170	42.1	4.6
1917	749,000	26,804	35.8	8,248	262	31,442	42.0	3.9
1918	760,008	37,568	49.4	9,242	329	28,047	37.9	4.4
1919	761,525	31,547	41.4	7,621	238	31,974	42.0	3.8
1920	761,300	27,619	36.3	9,146	255	33,984	47.3	3.7
1921	765,200	23,563	30.8	8,109	220	36,914	48.2	3.4
1922	777,500	26,692	34.3	9,964	239	41,596	53.5	3.1
1923	791,000	28,156	35.6	9,495	230	41,309	52.2	2.9
1924	804,200	27,121	33.7	9,980	240	41,540	51.6	2.8
1925	818,500	30,316	37.0	9,866	239	41,195	50.3	2.8
1926	859,400	29,594	34.4	9,781	220	44,351	51.6	2.5
1927	874,300 * Estimated on census of 1917.	29,119	33.3	10,232	221	46,345	53.0	2.7
1928	1,099,700	35,637	32.4	11,626	253	45,814	41.7	2.4

* Real population shown by census 1927 : 1,063,001 (corrected figure) Although the figure for 1928 shows a regrettable increase in infantile mortality over those of the preceding 7 years, we are, I think, justified in saying that since 1912 there is, at any rate, a tendency to improvement.

As to the number of still-births, we can point to a steady and definite improvement.

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thou sand Births.
Mûsky	26,200	665	25.4	865	33.0	161	186
Bâb el Sha ^c riya	78,900	2,582	32.7	3,354	42.5	830	247
Ezbekîya	59,900	1,494	24.9	1,882	31.4	409	217
‘Abdîn	78,500	1,932	24.6	2,404	30.6	583	242
Saiyeda Zeinab	107,700	3,281	30.5	4,614	42.8	1,144	248
Khalifa	70,400	2,753	39.1	3,255	46.2	852	262
Helwan	48,700	1,363	28.0	1,932	39.7	490	254
Darb el Ahmar	83,200	2,647	31.8	3,126	37.6	785	251
Gamâliya	76,500	2,796	36.5	3,519	46.0	915	260
Shubra	148,400	4,904	33.0	6,992	47.1	1,708	244
Bûlâq	125,900	5,510	43.8	6,342	50.4	1,836	289
Old Cairo	45,600	1,779	39.0	2,257	49.5	652	289
Wâyli	149,800	3,931	26.2	5,272	35.2	1,261	239
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	35,637	32.4	45,814	41.7	11,626	253

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases during 1928 was 13, 709 which includes 485 cases coming from outside Cairo, so that the total for Cairo proper was 13,224 as compared with 6,049 in 1927.

Out of this total 4,015 with a mortality of 1,550 were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases.

The remainder includes.—

- 1, 690 Influenza.
- 340 Chicken-pox.
- 1, 607 Whooping cough.
- 230 Mumps.
- 23 Tetanus.
- 56 Puerperal fever.
- 3 Undulant fever.
- 34 Rabies.
- 1 Acute poliomyelitis.
- 685 Tuberculosis.
- 572 Dysentery.
- 2 Anthrax.
- 2 Leprosy.
- 3, 964 Dengue.

The rate per 1000 of population for the eight principal diseases was 3, 650 as compared with 2, 947 in 1927 while the rate of deaths to cases was 38.6% as compared with 31.3% in the previous year.

See Tables VI, VII, VIII and IX. and Fig. 1

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1915 TO 1928.

YEAR.	Eight Prin- cipal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total Number of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from Eight Principal Diseases.	Ratio of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rates of Eight Prin- cipal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from Eight Principal Disea- ses to Cases recorded.
							Per cent.
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7.831	3.224	41.1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9.150	3.832	41.8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	5.647	2.146	37.4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10.535	4.328	41.1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11.639	5.051	43.3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6.155	1.899	30.9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2.550	0.754	29.6
1922	2,555	2,185	4,740	850	3.165	1.053	33.3
1923	3,189	1,485	4,674	986	3.883	1.200	30.9
1924	2,190	1,878	4,068	666	2.623	0.797	30.4
1925	3,546	2,273	5,819	1,328	4.172	1.562	37.4
1926	3,565	2,110	5,675	1,064	4.148	1.238	29.8
1927	2,577	3,472	6,049	806	2.947	0.921	31.3
1928	4,015	9,209	13,224	1,550	3.650	1.409	38.6

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky	26,200	49	1·870	8	0·305	16·3
Bâb el Sha'riya	78,900	168	2·129	60	0·670	35·7
Ezbekîya	59,900	183	3·055	44	0·734	24·0
'Abdîn	78,500	221	2·815	48	0·611	21·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	107,700	448	4·159	136	1·262	30·4
Khalifa	70,400	319	4·531	98	1·392	30·7
Helwân	48,700	174	3·572	49	1·006	28·2
Darb el Ahmar	83,200	262	3·149	102	1·225	38·9
Gamâliya	76,500	198	2·588	70	0·915	35·3
Shubra	148,400	723	4·871	360	2·425	49·8
Bûlâq... ..	125,900	504	4·003	286	2·271	56·7
Old Cairo	45,600	147	3·223	77	1·688	52·4
Wâyli	149,800	619	4·132	212	1·415	34·2
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	4,015	3·650	1,550	1·409	38·6

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1928 (EIGHT PRINCIPAL DISEASES).

Estimated mid-year population in

1924= 804,200.
1925= 818,500.
1926= 859,400.
1927= 874,300.
1928=1,099,700.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Small-pox	1924	205	0·245	51	0·061	24·9
	1925	21	0·024	2	0·002	9·5
	1926	101	0·117	21	0·024	20·8
	1927	14	0·116	14	0·003	21·4
	1928	2	0·001	0	0·000	0·0
Measles	1924	175	0·209	53	0·063	30·3
	1925	1,486	1·748	662	0·779	44·5
	1926	1,348	1·568	468	0·565	36·0
	1927	204	0·233	116	0·132	56·9
	1928	2,041	1·855	917	0·833	44·9
Scarlet fever	1924	82	0·098	000	0,000	00·0
	1925	45	0·052	3	0·003	6·7
	1926	53	0·061	3	0·003	5·7
	1927	44	0·050	3	0·001	2·3
	1928	25	0·022	000	0·000	0·0
Diphtheria	1924	711	0·851	243	0·291	34·2
	1925	872	0·026	299	0·351	34·3
	1926	736	0·856	221	0·257	30·0
	1927	1,113	0·273	374	0·427	33·6
	1928	903	0·821	307	0·299	29·0
Typhoid fever	1924	901	1·079	253	0·303	28·1
	1925	1,073	1·262	327	0·384	30·5
	1926	1,200	1·396	296	0·344	24·7
	1927	1,142	1·306	287	0·328	25·1
	1928	1,027	0·933	317	0·288	30·9
Typhus fever	1924	107	0·128	60	0·071	56·1
	1925	38	0·044	31	0·036	81·6
	1926	122	0·141	33	0·038	27·0
	1927	54	0·061	19	0·021	35·2
	1928	10	0·009	4	0·003	40·0
Relapsing fever	1924	1	0·001	0	0	0
	1925	2	0·002	0	0	0
	1926	0	0	0	0	0
	1927	1	0·001	1	0·001	100·0
	1928	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal fever	1924	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0
	1925	9	0·010	4	0·004	44·4
	1926	5	0·005	4	0·004	80·0
	1927	5	0·005	5	0·005	100·0
	1928	7	0·006	5	0·004	71·4
TOTALS	1924	2,190	2·623	666	0·797	30·4
	1925	3,546	4·172	1,328	1·562	37·4
	1926	3,565	4·148	1,064	1·238	29·8
	1927	2,577	2·947	806	0·921	31·3
	1928	4,015	3·650	1,550	1·409	38·6

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	SMALL-POX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Mûsky...	26,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	—	17	5	15	1	49	8
Bâb el Sha'riya...	78,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	24	—	—	58	20	57	16	168	60
Ezbeikiya ...	59,900	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	69	14	3	—	49	11	59	18	183	44
'Abdîn ...	78,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	17	2	—	67	18	71	13	221	48
Saiyeda Zeinab...	107,700	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	89	16	1	—	131	38	224	80	448	136
Khalifa ...	70,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	85	23	—	—	55	17	178	58	319	98
Helwan ...	48,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	9	—	—	22	7	81	33	174	49
Darb el Ahmar ...	83,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	62	18	1	—	50	22	148	62	262	102
Ganâliya ...	76,500	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	40	12	3	—	62	19	91	39	198	70
Shubra ...	148,400	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	106	29	—	—	105	41	505	285	723	360
Bûlâq ...	125,900	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	109	91	—	—	61	35	332	159	504	286
Old Cairo ...	45,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	8	—	—	31	8	83	61	147	77
Wâyli ...	149,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	54	15	—	195	66	197	92	619	212
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	2	—	—	—	7	5	10	4	1,027	317	25	—	903	307	2,041	917	4,015	1,550
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases ...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	87	0	3	0	36	0	9	0	141	0
TOTALS ...	...	2	—	—	—	9	5	14	4	1,114	317	28	0	939	307	2,050	917	4,156	1,550

Small-pox.—The total number of cases notified during the year 1928 was 2 as against 14 in the previous year. The rate of cases per thousand of population was 0,001.

There were no deaths from this disease (*See* Table X, with Fig. 2 and Chart 5.)

TABLE X.—SMALL-POX CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	78,900	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,900	1	0·016	—	—	—
'Abdîn	78,500	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	48,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	83,200	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	76,500	1	0·013	—	—	—
Shubra	148,400	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	125,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	45,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	149,800	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	2	0·001	0	0	0

Measles.—The total number of cases recorded during the year 1928 was 2,041 as against 204 in 1927 and 1,348 in 1926.

This gives a rate of 1,855 per thousand of population. There were 917 deaths from this disease, 836 of which were diagnosed after death. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0,833 whilst the rate of deaths to cases notified was 44,9 per cent.

See Table XI with fig. 3, chart 6.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	15	0·572	1	0·038	6·7
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	57	0·722	16	0·202	28·1
Ezbekiya	59,900	59	0·984	18	0·300	30·5
'Abdîn	78,500	71	0·904	13	0·165	18·3
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,600	224	2·079	80	0·742	35·7
Khalifa	70,400	178	2·528	58	0·823	32·6
Helwan	48,700	81	1·663	33	0·677	40·7
Darb el Ahmar... ..	83,200	148	1·778	62	0·745	41·9
Gamâliya	76,500	91	1·189	39	0·509	42·9
Shubra	148,400	505	3·402	285	1·920	56·4
Bûlâq	125,900	332	2·636	159	1·262	47·9
Old Cairo	45,600	83	1·820	61	1·337	73·5
Wâyli... ..	149,800	197	1·315	92	0·614	46·7
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	1,099,700	2,041	1·855	917	0·833	44·9

Scarlet Fever.—There were 25 cases notified during the year 1928 as compared with 44 cases during 1927. This gives a rate of 0,022 per thousand of population. There were no deaths from this disease. Of the total number of cases :—

14 were natives.

1 „ Italian.

5 „ English.

1 „ Syrian.

1 „ Jew.

2 „ Greeks.

1 „ Swiss.

See Table XII, Fig. 4 and Chart 7.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,900	3	0·050	—	—	—
'Abdîn... ..	78,500	2	0·050	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	107,700	1	0·009	—	—	—
Khalifa	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	48,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	83,200	1	0·012	—	—	—
Gamâliya	76,500	3	0·039	—	—	—
Shubra	148,400	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	125,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	45,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	149,800	15	0,100	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	25	0·022	—	—	

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases recorded in 1928 was 903 as compared with 1,113 in 1927 and 736 in 1926. This gives a rate of 0,821 per thousand of population. The total number of deaths was 307 which gives a death-rate of 0,279 per thousand of population and a ratio of 34 per cent of cases notified. Out of this total of deaths 83 cases were found dead:

The highest case-rate occurred in Wayli being 1,301 per thousand of population.

See Table XIII, Fig. 5 and Chart. 8.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	17	0·648	5	0·190	29·4
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	58	0·735	20	0·253	34·5
Ezbekiya	59,900	49	1·818	11	0·183	22·4
'Abdîn... ..	78,500	67	0·853	18	0·229	26·0
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	131	1·216	38	0·352	29·0
Khalifa	70,400	55	0·781	17	0·241	30·9
Helwan	48,700	22	0·451	7	0·143	31·8
Darb el Ahmar... ..	83,200	50	0·600	22	0·264	44·0
Gamâliya	76,500	62	0·810	19	0·248	30·6
Shubra	148,400	105	0·707	41	0·276	39·0
Bûlâq	125,900	61	0·484	35	0·277	57·4
Old Cairo	45,600	31	0·679	8	0·175	25·8
Wâyli	149,800	195	1·301	66	0·440	33·8
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	1,099,700	903	0·821	307	0·279	34·0

Typhoid.—The total number of cases notifid during 1928 was 1,027 as against 1,142 in 1927 and 1,200 in 1926.

The case rate for the year was therefore 0,933 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from this disease was 317 of which 132 were diagnosed after death on the history given by the relatives.

The death-rate per thousand of population being 0·288 and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 30·9%.

The highest case-rate occurred in Helwan being 1·457 per thousand of population.

See Table XIV, (Fig. 6 and Chart. 9.)

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	17	0·684	2	0·076	11·8
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	53	0·671	24	0·304	45·3
Ezbekiya	59,900	69	1·151	14	0·233	20·2
'Abdîn	78,500	81	1·031	17	0·216	21·0
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	89	0·826	16	0·148	18·0
Khalifa	70,400	85	1·207	23	0·326	27·1
Helwan	48,700	71	1·457	9	0·184	12·7
Darb el Ahmar... ..	83,200	62	0·745	18	0·216	29·0
Gamâliya	76,500	40	0·522	12	0·156	30·0
Shubra	148,400	106	0·714	29	0·195	27·4
Bûlâq... ..	125,900	109	0·865	91	0·722	83·5
Old Cairo	45,600	33	0·723	8	0·175	24·2
Wâyli... ..	149,800	212	1·415	54	0·360	25·5
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	1,027	0·933	317	0·288	30·9

The cases are distributed as follows :—

Natives	932	Brought forward...	967
Greeks	9	Jews	51
Armenians... ..	6	French	3
Germans	3	English	4
Italians	15	Swiss	1
Dutch	2	Tcheco Slovaque	1
Carried forward...	967	TOTAL	1,027

A further analysis shows that the 1,027 cases which occurred in Cairo, were distributed as follows :—

997 cases occurred in 997 families (i.e. 1 case in each family).
24 „ „ „ 12 „ (i.e. 2 cases in each family).
6 „ „ „ 2 „ (i.e. 3 „ „ „).
1,027 TOTAL

Typhus.— The total number of cases notified during the year 1928 was only 10. The case-rate per thousand of population was 0·009 and one case was diagnosed after death.

The total number of deaths was 4 giving a death-rate of 0·003 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 40%.

See Table XV, Fig. 2 and Chart. 10.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per cent.
Mûsky	26,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,900	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdîn... ..	78,500	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	1	0·009	—	—	—
Khalifa	70,400	1	0·014	—	—	—
Helwan	48,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar... ..	83,200	1	0·012	—	—	—
Gamâliya	76,500	1	0·013	—	—	—
Shubra	148,400	6	0·040	4	0·026	66·7
Bûlâq	125,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	45,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli... ..	149,800	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	10	0·009	4	0·003	40·0

Relapsing Fever.—There were no cases of Relapsing Fever notified this year.

See Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING-FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	26,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	78,900	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,900	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdin... ..	78,500	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	48,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	83,200	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	76,500	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	148,400	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	125,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	45,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	149,800	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	0	0	0	0	0

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 7 cases of this disease during 1928 as compared with 5 cases in 1927 and 5 cases in 1926.

The number of deaths was 5.

This gives a case-rate of 0,006 and a death-rate of 0,004 per thousand of population.

The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 71.428 per cent.

See Table XVII.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per cent.
Mûsky... ..	26,200	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	78,900	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,900	2	0.033	1	0.016	50.0
'Abdin... ..	78,500	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	107,700	2	0.018	2	0.018	100.0
Khalifa	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Helwan	48,700	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar... ..	83,200	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	76,500	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	148,400	1	0.006	1	0.006	100.0
Bûlâq	125,900	2	0.015	1	0.007	50.0
Old Cairo	45,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	149,800	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,099,700	7	0.006	5	0.004	71.428

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of cases of this disease during the year 1928 was 56 as compared with 63 in 1927.

There were 42 deaths from this disease. There were 67 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement which, if added to the others, make a total of 109.

The causes of these deaths are given as follows :—

18 heart failure, 6 abortion, 11 pneumonia, 4 dysentery, 7 peritonitis, 7 eclampsia, 1 dengue, 3 septicaemia, 7 haemorrhage and 3 chronic nephritis.

The death-rate of Puerperal fever was therefore 0,916 per thousand births or 0,038 per thousand of population.

If the 67 deaths, which occurred within a fortnight of confinement, be added, the death-rate due to child birth will be 2,379 per thousand births or 0,099 per thousand of population. See Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1915-1928.

YEAR.	Cases rceorded.	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Deaths within a Fortnight of Confine- ment.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rates of Puerperal Fever per 1000 Births.	Death-rates of Puerperal Fever per 1000 of Population.	Death-rates of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 Births.	Death-rates of all Maternal Deaths per 1000 of Population.
1915 ...	—	85	32	117	2·839	0·115	3·903	0·159
1916 ...	—	75	29	104	2·406	0·113	3·336	0·140
1917 ...	—	55	27	82	1·766	0·033	2·607	0·109
1918 ...	—	85	31	116	3·030	0·112	4·135	0·152
1919 ...	—	55	25	80	1·720	0·072	2·502	0·105
1920 ...	—	48	30	78	1·333	0·062	2·170	0·102
1921 ...	—	60	28	88	1·625	0·072	2·381	0·115
1922 ...	—	58	27	85	1·394	0·074	2·042	0·109
1923 ...	50	32	28	60	0·774	0·035	1·452	0·075
1924 ...	52	44	31	75	1·059	0·052	1·508	0·089
1925 ...	48	39	40	79	0·946	0·045	1·191	0·092
1926 ...	77	67	33	100	1·736	0·089	2·254	0·116
1927 ...	63	49	30	79	1·057	0·056	1·704	0·090
1928 ...	56	42	67	109	0·916	0·038	2·379	0·099

Influenza.—The total number of cases notified during the year 1928 was 1,690 as against 1,870 in 1927 and 1,203 in 1926. This gives a case-rate of 1,536 per thousand of population, as against 2,138 per thousand of population in 1927 and 1,399 in 1926.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 94 which gives a death-rate of 0.085 per thousand of population as compared with 0,170 in 1927.

The number of deaths from all respiratory diseases excluding pulmonary tuberculosis was 6,764 out of which 4,993 were due to pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.

Of the 4,993 deaths from Pneumonia 3,970 were children up to 5 years of age, 334 from 5 up to 15 years, 260 from 15 to 35 and 429 from 35 over. See Table XIX. showing the comparison of deaths from Influenza and those from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1928.

WEEK ENDING		Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	WEEK ENDING		Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1	January 7 ...	22	2	64	91	28	July 15...	35	2	101	130
2	„ 14 ...	52	5	92	128	29	„ 22...	41	7	111	154
3	„ 21 ...	24	2	98	133	30	„ 29...	54	3	86	119
4	„ 28 ...	46	6	91	138	31	August 5...	50	4	119	156
5	February 4 ...	56	4	110	148	32	„ 12...	34	0	112	142
6	„ 11 ...	33	0	133	159	33	„ 19...	34	0	80	102
7	„ 18 ...	38	2	100	147	34	„ 26...	65	3	76	92
8	„ 25 ...	39	1	106	146	35	September 2...	86	1	54	84
9	March 4 ...	20	1	95	128	36	„ 9...	61	4	67	84
10	„ 11 ...	23	0	90	132	37	„ 16...	37	3	46	71
11	„ 18 ...	16	2	90	119	38	„ 23...	38	4	51	69
12	„ 25 ...	17	2	94	113	39	„ 30...	28	1	52	83
13	April 1 ...	13	2	94	125	40	October 7...	32	2	47	63
14	„ 8 ...	22	0	107	143	41	„ 14...	41	2	47	65
15	„ 15 ...	19	0	106	143	42	„ 21...	18	3	40	62
16	„ 22 ...	30	1	149	198	43	„ 28...	31	0	29	53
17	„ 29 ...	35	2	112	151	44	November 4...	17	0	43	61
18	May 6 ...	26	1	143	175	45	„ 11...	39	1	39	64
19	„ 13 ...	20	2	131	163	46	„ 18...	13	0	66	98
20	„ 20 ...	29	2	170	215	47	„ 25...	12	0	53	74
21	„ 27 ...	20	3	166	207	48	December 2...	25	0	67	97
22	June 3 ...	10	0	154	194	49	„ 9...	51	0	85	121
23	„ 10 ...	19	1	170	229	50	„ 16...	43	6	83	125
24	„ 17 ...	16	4	156	203	51	„ 23...	37	0	88	139
25	„ 24 ...	22	2	168	199	52	„ 31...	48	0	108	154
26	July 1 ...	21	0	157	194						
27	„ 8...	32	1	137	181		TOTAL	1,690	94	4,993	6,764

Ambulance Service.—During 1928 there were 3,257 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,871 during 1927.

All were met by motor ambulances.

Vaccinations.—The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1928 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 52,782.

Of this total 42,849 were primary vaccinations, out of which 42,489 were natives and 360 were foreigners. The remaining 9,933 were secondary vaccinations.

Besides, the Inspectorate issued lymph to private practitioners, Government schools, business firms and Government Departments sufficient for 15,849.

Disinfection Service.—The total number of rooms disinfected in 1928 was 34,484. Out of this total, 16,835 were done by 'Abbâsiya Disinfection Station and 17,649 by Fum el Khalîg Disinfection Station.

This makes an average of 46·1 rooms per day for Abbasîa and 48·2 rooms per day for Fum el Khalîg.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 15,749 were treated by sublimate, 600 by formalin, 16,789 by izal, 55 by sulphur and 1,291 by petroleum emulsion.

In addition, there were 157,140 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for disinfection by steam. Of this total 122,360 were disinfected by Abbassiya and 43,780 by Fum el Khalîg.

Delousing.—The total number of contacts of typhus who were deloused during the year 1928 was 1,320 of whom 560 were males and 760 females.

Death Inquiries.—The total number of uncertified deaths during the year 1928 which required to be investigated was 18,439 as against 16,155 during 1927.

The proportion therefore of uncertified deaths to the total of Cairo deaths *i.e.* 35,637 was 51·7% as against 55·5 per cent during 1927,

Out of the total 18,439 uncertified deaths 14,865 were investigated by the District Medical Officers, *i.e.* 80·6 per cent, 2,858 or 15·5 per cent by the Qism Mowallidas, 623 or 3·4 per cent by the village sanitary barbers and 93 or 0·5 per cent by the village dâyas.

The daily average of inquiries was 50·5. The average per day for the Medical Officers was 40·7 for the Mowallidas 7·8, for the sanitary barbers 1·7 and for the village dayas 0·2. See Table XX.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District Mowallidas.	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village Dâyas.	District Totals.	
Mûsky	665	92	12	—	—	104	15·6
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,582	527	48	—	—	575	22·3
Ezbekiya	1,494	330	27	—	—	357	23·3
'Abdîn	1,932	484	43	—	—	527	27·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	3,281	1,700	177	—	—	1,877	57·2
Helwân	1,368	514	43	509	50	1,116	81·6
Khalîfa	2,753	1,961	299	—	—	2,190	79·5
Darb el Ahmar	2,646	1,009	146	—	—	1,155	43·6
Gamâliya	2,796	678	68	—	—	746	26·7
Shubra	4,904	2,280	288	68	7	2,643	53·9
Bûlâq	5,510	2,390	1,451	—	—	3,841	69·7
Old Cairo	1,779	1,134	111	46	36	1,327	74·6
Wâyli	3,931	1,766	215	—	—	1,981	50·4
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ..	35,637	14,865	2,858	623	93	18,439	51·7

III.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, 'ABBASIYA.

During the year 1928, there were 5,203 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 3,683 in 1927. Of these 3,799 were males and 1,404 were females. See Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

Admission per Month by Classes and Sex during 1928.

Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,203	Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,861
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,799	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	Unrelieved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	145									
2nd	„	...	...	...	...	...	476									
3rd	„	...	...	...	...	...	4,582									

Month.	SEX.		CLASS.		
	Male.	Female.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
January	141	39	4	20	156
February	103	59	5	19	138
March	108	92	7	13	180
April	222	157	11	46	322
May	257	191	24	80	344
June	255	210	16	85	364
July	332	131	19	54	390
August...	373	158	23	39	469
September	801	101	7	29	866
October	718	168	11	39	836
November	343	42	16	24	345
December	146	56	2	28	172
TOTAL	3,799	1,404	145	476	4,582

The number of patients admitted each month was 180 in January, 162 in February, 200 in March, 379 in April, 448 in May, 465 in June, 463 in July, 531 in August, 902 in September, 886 in October, 385 in November and 202 in December. See Table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL
MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH
THEY WERE ADMITTED DURING 1928.

MONTH.	SEX.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Relapsing fever.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Cases under Observation.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Para typhoid fever.	Malaria.	Tetanus.	Dysentery.	Dengue.	Undulant fever.	TOTAL.
Jan.	Male	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	14	2	3	83	10	11	2	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	141
	Female	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	15	3	—	1	3	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	1	—	39
Febr.	Male	2	2	1	1	8	—	—	—	14	1	3	37	9	12	4	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	103
	Female	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	14	5	—	6	4	4	1	13	—	2	—	2	—	—	59
March	Male	—	10	3	2	8	2	—	—	15	1	—	25	13	17	9	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	108
	Female	—	10	1	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	5	4	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
April	Male	—	10	21	1	24	2	—	—	24	4	5	81	18	19	5	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	222
	Female	—	1	7	2	4	1	—	—	17	2	4	11	22	3	—	80	—	—	—	3	—	—	157
May	Male	—	7	46	1	30	—	—	—	15	2	7	77	20	27	8	—	2	4	—	11	—	—	257
	Female	—	4	33	—	17	—	—	—	5	5	6	7	4	7	—	100	1	—	—	2	—	—	191
June	Male	—	2	47	—	31	—	—	—	8	—	9	77	9	32	2	—	14	14	1	8	—	1	255
	Female	—	1	45	1	11	—	—	—	9	2	3	13	2	16	2	99	2	—	—	4	—	—	210
July	Male	—	1	18	2	36	—	—	—	19	5	6	154	6	46	8	—	5	14	1	11	—	—	332
	Female	—	—	7	1	22	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	11	17	—	45	5	2	—	4	—	—	131
Aug.	Male	—	—	1	1	53	1	—	—	20	—	1	194	8	22	7	6	11	14	—	13	19	2	373
	Female	—	1	4	—	20	—	—	—	8	—	3	18	8	6	—	88	—	—	—	2	—	—	158
Sept.	Male	—	1	2	—	23	—	—	—	9	—	8	240	4	16	6	—	11	5	—	5	469	2	601
	Female	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	12	1	2	9	1	5	—	38	4	—	—	1	14	—	101
Oct.	Male	—	—	1	2	12	—	—	—	15	—	5	50	4	11	15	—	4	8	1	8	581	1	718
	Female	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	13	—	2	9	2	3	2	120	—	—	—	2	10	—	168
Nov.	Male	—	—	2	3	11	—	—	—	19	—	10	25	4	19	3	—	4	8	—	19	216	—	343
	Female	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	2	3	—	7	—	1	—	2	14	—	42
Dec.	Male	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	13	3	2	34	8	16	7	3	2	5	2	11	32	—	146
	Female	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	1	9	3	5	—	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	56
TOTAL	Male	2	33	144	17	243	7	—	—	185	18	59	1077	113	248	76	11	55	88	6	94	1317	6	3,799
	Female	—	19	98	6	112	2	—	—	128	18	21	101	67	73	6	673	12	6	—	23	39	—	1,404
TOTALS		2	52	242	23	355	9	—	—	313	36	80	1178	180	321	82	684	67	94	6	117	1356	6	5,203

The admissions consisted of 2 small-pox, 52 chicken-pox, 242 measles, 23 scarlet fever, 355 typhoid + 67 para-typhoid = 422, 9 typhus, 313 diphtheria, 36 whooping cough, 80 mumps, 1,178 influenza, 180 erysipelas, 6 undulant fever, 94 malaria, 6 tetanus, 117 dysentery, 1,356 dengue and other patients consisting of 321 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases, 82 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself, and 684 mothers of young children and persons accompanying patients, were accommodated. See Tables XXI and XXXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED,
AT ABBASIYA FEVER HOSPITAL DURING 1928.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Para typhoid Fever.	Malaria.	Tetanus.	Dysentery.	Dengue.	Undulant Fever.	TOTAL.
Jan.	First	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Second	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	8	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
	Third	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	20	5	3	82	9	10	2	11	0	8	0	1	1	—	156
Feb.	First	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Second	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	19
	Third	2	2	1	1	9	—	—	—	20	6	2	43	10	15	5	12	2	8	—	—	—	—	138
March	First	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Second	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Third	—	20	4	—	9	2	—	—	20	1	—	32	16	18	10	45	—	2	1	—	—	—	180
April	First	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Second	—	1	16	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	4	1	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	46
	Third	—	10	10	1	23	3	—	—	34	4	9	89	36	21	5	71	—	1	—	5	—	—	322
May	First	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
	Second	—	1	43	1	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	3	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	80
	Third	—	9	36	—	28	—	—	—	14	7	13	83	21	30	6	84	3	4	—	6	—	—	344
June	First	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	Second	—	—	42	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	3	1	13	3	—	—	4	—	—	85
	Third	—	3	48	—	29	—	—	—	16	2	10	86	10	40	2	81	13	14	1	8	—	1	364
July	First	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	19
	Second	—	—	16	2	10	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	2	2	—	5	1	1	1	4	—	—	54
	Third	—	1	9	1	43	—	—	—	22	2	6	156	15	61	8	33	8	14	—	11	—	—	390
Aug.	First	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
	Second	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	2	—	1	9	1	—	—	4	—	1	39
	Third	—	1	5	1	53	1	—	—	20	—	3	206	14	28	6	77	10	13	—	4	19	1	469
Sep.	First	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
	Second	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	29
	Third	—	1	3	—	27	—	—	—	19	1	9	245	5	18	6	32	13	5	—	2	478	2	866
Oct.	First	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	11
	Second	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	9	3	—	39
	Third	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	21	—	7	59	5	10	17	112	3	8	1	—	586	1	836
Nov.	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	1	—	16
	Second	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	24
	Third	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	18	—	10	25	4	22	3	—	4	9	—	12	226	—	345
Dec.	First	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	2	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	28
	Third	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	17	3	3	42	8	19	7	19	2	5	2	7	32	1	172
TOTAL	First	—	1	4	2	34	1	—	—	27	—	—	5	2	9	2	46	1	1	—	5	5	—	145
	Second	—	3	120	17	76	1	—	—	45	5	5	25	25	20	3	61	8	2	1	49	9	1	476
	Third	2	48	118	4	245	7	—	—	241	31	75	1,148	153	292	77	577	58	91	5	63	1,342	5	4,582
TOTAL ...		2	52	242	23	355	9	—	—	316	36	80	1,178	180	321	82	684	67	94	6	117	1,356	6	5,203

The 321 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious diseases were found on examination to consist of 72 gastro-enteritis, 19 pneumonia, 21 bronchitis, 18 phthisis, 54 tonsillitis, 14 rheumatism, 7 skin diseases, and 116 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of kidney diseases, tumours, heart disease, septicæmia etc. etc.

Of the 5,203 admissions, 145 were first class, 476 second class and 4,582 third class.

List of the various nationalities admitted to the Government Fever Hospital during 1928.

British civilians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
British Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Swiss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Polish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Italians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Russians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tchecoslovaque	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Austrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL													324

Other nationalities: 20 Armenians, 1 Persian, 2 from Iraq, 2 Sudanese, 4 Indians, 4 Turks, 18 Syrians and 3 from Yemen.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, typhus, relapsing and cerebro-spinal fevers) were 944.

From the admissions, however, should be deducted 225 military cases.

There were 330 deaths in Hospital during 1928, or estimated on the 5,203 admissions 6·34 per cent of the cases admitted.

Of these there were 3 caused by typhus with a case mortality of 33·3%, 104 by typhoid with a case mortality of 29·3%, 89 by Diphtheria with a case mortality of 28·4%. These cases were admitted in a very advanced condition, some of them in their last agony. Death in them occurred from 2 hours up to 3 days after their admission. See Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1928.

MONTH.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Tetanus.	Influenza.	Other Diseases.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	TOTAL.
January...	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	15
February	—	4	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
March	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	23
April	—	6	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	22
May	10	9	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	6	5	38
June	15	14	—	3	—	—	—	1	0	5	4	42
July	3	21	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	44
August	—	19	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	10	2	43
September	—	9	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	32
October	—	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	30
November	—	5	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	17
December	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	—	10
TOTAL	28	104	3	89	11	2	1	3	1	70	18	330

In addition there were 70 deaths amongst patients sent in under a mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These are 5 uremia, 4 meningitis, 2 encephalitis lethargica, 2 pulmonary tuberculosis, 9 tubercular peritonitis, 1 rheumatic fever (1 case Fever later diagnosed as Typhoid and not included in calculations), 3 heart diseases, 3 premature delivery, 2 general debility, 2 septicemia with nephritis, 1 sleeping sickness, 5 septicemia, 1 septic meningitis, 3 nephritis, 11 pneumonia, 1 eczema, 1 eclampsia, 10 enteritis and 3 cases of organic disease complicated by Dengue. Of these cases, one was that of an old woman suffering from chronic nephritis. Another died of suppression of urine. The third was sent in as a case of undiagnosed fever and died a few hours after admission. The diagnosis of Dengue in this last case does not appear to rest on any good foundation.

Included amongst the 4,582 third class admissions were 461 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 28 were suffering from Typhoid, 1 from diphtheria and 167 from Influenza. (See Table XXV).

TABLE XXV.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL
MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1928.

MONTH.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Enteritis.	Dengue.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
January	3	—	10	—	—	14	27
February	—	—	5	—	—	12	17
March	1	1	12	1	—	7	22
April	5	—	19	1	—	9	34
May	1	—	10	—	—	16	27
June	2	—	17	—	—	24	43
July	6	—	21	—	—	18	45
August	4	—	21	—	—	14	39
September	3	—	24	—	25	9	61
October	3	—	8	1	52	14	78
November	—	—	6	1	23	11	41
December	—	—	14	—	1	12	27
TOTAL... ..	28	1	167	4	101	160	461

The incidence of convict mortality throughout the year was as follows:—

January, 1 liver abscess. April, 1 erysipelas. June, 1 typhoid. October, 1 dysentery.

The convict mortality was therefore 1·0% of the total number of cases admitted.

IV.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(a) PASSENGER SERVICE.

The total number of passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries during 1928 was 29,098 as compared with 27,693 in 1927 and 23,971 in 1926.

Of this total 12,549 or 43·1% travelled *via* Alexandria, 1,880 or 6·5% *via* Suez, 2,129 or 7·3% *via* Port-Said, 12,112 or 41·6% *via* Qantara and 428 or 1·5% by airships.

of these 29,098 passengers 29,069 or 99·9% were observed during the statutory period. (See Table XXVI.).

(b) PILGRIMS SERVICE.

The total number of pilgrims who went to the Hedgaz in 1928 was 743 as compared with 1,071 in 1927 and 996 in 1926.

Out of this total 713 returned and these were all observed for the usual period.

Out of the 30 who did not return 14 died in the Hedjaz and 16 remained out there.

There were also 100 passports issued to commercial travellers 27 of whom returned and were observed.

There were also 421 pilgrims belonging to places out-side Cairo who were observed in Cairo. (See Table XXVII.)

TABLE XXVI.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT CAIRO FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES IN 1928.

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.				VIA SUEZ.				VIA PORT-SAID.				VIA KANTARA.				VIA AIRSHIPS.				TOTAL.			
	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Total.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.
January ...	410	409	1	99·8	216	216	—	100	82	81	1	98·8	620	620	—	100	32	32	—	100	1,360	1,358	2	99·8
February	2,507	2,507	—	100	224	224	—	100	125	122	3	97·6	814	813	1	99·8	29	29	—	100	3,699	3,695	4	99·8
March ...	1,784	1,784	—	100	275	274	1	99·6	160	160	—	100	978	976	2	99·9	43	43	—	100	3,240	3,237	3	99·9
April ...	606	606	—	100	183	183	—	100	66	66	—	100	2,089	2,089	—	100	42	42	—	100	2,986	2,986	—	100
May... ..	217	217	—	100	245	245	—	100	64	64	—	100	1,080	1,075	5	99·5	32	32	—	100	1,638	1,633	5	99·7
June ...	324	324	—	100	106	103	3	97·2	46	46	—	100	631	631	—	100	31	31	—	100	1,138	1,135	3	99·7
July... ..	359	359	—	100	67	66	1	98·6	193	193	—	100	796	792	4	99·6	39	39	—	100	1,454	1,449	5	99·6
August ...	1,166	1,166	—	100	142	142	—	100	82	82	—	100	1,188	1,187	1	99·9	25	25	—	100	2,603	2,602	1	99·9
September	2,113	2,111	2	99·9	309	309	—	100	751	751	—	100	1,695	1,694	1	99·9	32	32	—	100	4,900	4,897	3	99·9
October ...	1,731	1,731	—	100	222	220	2	99·9	63	63	—	100	388	388	—	100	41	41	—	101	2,445	2,443	2	99·9
November	732	732	—	100	46	46	—	100	74	74	—	100	885	884	1	99·9	32	32	—	100	1,769	1,768	1	99·9
December	600	600	—	100	94	94	—	100	174	174	—	100	948	948	—	100	50	50	—	100	1,866	1,866	—	100
TOTAL ...	12,549	12,546	3	99·9	2,129	2,122	7	99·6	1,880	1,876	4	99·7	12,112	12,097	15	99·8	428	428	—	100	29,098	29,069	29	99·9

TABLE XXVII.—RETURN OF PILGRIMS IN 1928.

DISTRICT.	Pilgrims with Passports of Pilgrims.				Pilgrims with Passports of Commerce.				Pilgrims coming from outside, but Observed in Cairo.	Remarks.
	No. of those who left for the Hedjaz.	No. of those who returned and were observed.	No. of those who did not Return.	No. of those who died at the Hedjaz.	No. of those who left for the Hedjaz.	No. of those who returned and were observed.	No. of those who did not Return.	No. of those who died at the Hedjaz.		
‘Abbâsiya	35	33	—	2	3	3	—	—	14	—
Ezbekiya...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
Shubra I...	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Shubra II	58	56	—	2	1	1	—	—	42	—
Bûlâq I	55	52	1	2	1	1	—	—	53	—
Bûlâq II	42	42	—	—	1	1	—	—	24	—
Zeitûn	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Heliopolis	29	26	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	—
Old Cairo	21	17	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mûski	12	12	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—
Helwan	21	20	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab I	47	47	—	—	14	14	—	—	24	—
Saiyeda Zeinab II...	25	25	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
‘Abdîn	62	60	2	—	4	1	3	—	36	—
Gamâliya...	116	113	3	—	18	18	—	—	135	—
Bâb el Sha‘riya	57	55	—	2	3	3	—	—	5	—
Khalîfa	55	54	—	1	12	12	—	—	4	—
Darb el Ahmar	57	53	4	—	16	16	—	—	45	—
TOTAL	743	713	16	14	100	97	3	—	421	—

V.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(a) NATIVE EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of native prostitutes on the register during 1928 was 727 as compared with 810 in 1927 and 920 in 1926.

There were 86 new names during the year in comparison with 65 in 1927 and 208 in 1926.

166 were struck off the registers during the year leaving 561 names at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made during the year was 19,517 giving the average of 26·8 examinations per woman as compared with 28·1 in 1927 and 27·7 in 1926.

Bab el Sha'ria.—The number of women registered in this District was 441. There were 134 names removed from the registers during the year leaving 307 at the end of the year.

The number of examinations held was 11,579 making an average of 26·3 examinations per woman.

Ezbeikiya.—From this District 286 women were registered 32 of whom were struck off during the year leaving 254 names:

The number of examinations carried out was 7,938 giving an average of 27·0 per woman.

See Table XXVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED NATIVE WOMEN.

DISTRICT.	1928								1927							
	Number of Women on Registers.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at end of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found diseased and sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations imposing diseased conditions.	Number of Women on Registers.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at end of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found diseased and sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Diseases discovered.	Percentage of Examinations imposing diseased conditions.
Báb el Sha'riya	441	134	307	11,579	26·3	298	710	6	442	73	369	13,195	29·8	307	922	7·0
Ezbekiye... ..	286	32	254	7,938	27·0	172	266	3·3	368	96	272	9,613	26·1	197	527	5·5
TOTAL	727	166	561	19,517	26·8	470	976	5	810	169	641	22,808	28·1	504	1,449	6·3

Diseases.—The total number of cases of venereal diseases diagnosed during the year was 976 as compared with 1,449 in 1927.

This gives a percentage of 5% examinations revealing diseased conditions in comparison with 6·3% in 1927.

Syphilis.—Total number of cases of Syphilis diagnosed was 21 as compared with 37 in 1927 and 103 in 1926.

Out of this total 7 were primary and 14 secondary.

The ratio of this disease to the total diseases was 2·1% in comparison with 2·5% in 1927 and 6·4 in 1926.

Gonorrhoea.—The number of cases of this disease was 891 of which 108 were acute and 783 chronic.

The ratio to the total diseases was 91·3 per cent.

Chancroids.—During the year 64 cases were discovered as compared with 148 in 1927 and 84 in 1926.

The actual number of women found diseased was 470 or 64·6% of the total number registered. See Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG NATIVE REGISTERED WOMEN.

Year.	Syphilis.				Gonorrhoea.			Chan- croids.	Total Diseases.
	Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.	Total.	Acute.	Chronic.	Total.		
1924	8	43	—	51	4	1,370	1,374	127	1,552
1925	2	31	—	33	2	1,567	1,569	62	1,664
1926	13	75	15	103	260	1,150	1,410	84	1,597
1927	8	21	8	37	164	1,100	1,264	148	1,449
1928	7	14	—	21	108	783	891	64	976

Unregistered Women.—696 unregistered women were examined at the request of the Police. Of these 28 were found suffering from Syphilis (19 primary, and 9 secondary), 242 from gonorrhoea (32 acute) and 32 from chancroids.

(b) EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of Foreign Prostitutes registered during 1928 was 291 as compared with 330 in 1927 and 392 in 1926.

There were 67 names removed from the registers during the year for various reasons, thus leaving 224 at the end of 1928.

The total number of examinations held was 9,352 making an average of 32·1 examinations per woman. See table XXX.

TABLE XXX.—VENERIAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Syphilis :—					
Primary	5	4	1	2	2
Secondary	16	25	31	16	11
Tertiary	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis	21	29	32	18	13
Gonorrhœa :—					
Acute	28	4	2	2	4
Chronic	358	292	210	206	173
Total Gonorrhœa	386	296	212	208	177
Chancroid	24	17	5	28	17
TOTAL	431	342	249	254	207

Diseases.—The total number of cases of venereal diseases diagnosed was 207 which gives a percentage of 2·2 examinations revealing diseased conditions as compared with 2·7% in the previous year.

Syphilis.—There were 13 cases of Syphilis of which 2 were primary and 11 secondary. The ratio of this disease to the total diseases was 6·3% as compared with 7·0% in 1927 and 12·8% in 1926. This shows a distinct improvement on former years.

Gonorrhœa.—The total number of cases of gonorrhœa was 177 of which 4 were acute. This gives a percentage of 85·5% of the total diseases.

Chancroids.—During the year 17 cases of chancroids were discovered as against 28 in 1927.

The actual number of women found diseased was 128 or 44·0% of the total number registered as compared with 44·5% in 1927. See Table XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.—EXAMINATION ROOMS (EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN).

YEAR.	Number on register.	New names registered during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Number remaining at the end of the year.	Examina-tions held during the year.	Average of Examinations held per woman.	Number of diseases discovered.	Actual number of diseased women.	Percentage of examination exposing diseased conditions.
1924	434	202	147	287	12,575	29·0	431	264	3·4
1925	475	188	139	336	11,001	23·2	342	195	3·1
1926	392	56	126	266	11,479	29·2	249	161	2·2
1927	330	64	114	216	9,228	28·0	254	147	2·7
1928	291	75	67	224	9,352	32·1	207	128	2·2

VI.—REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF POLICE.

The annual report of the Principal Medical Officer of police for 1928, runs as follows :—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work of the Medical Division, Cairo City Police has been carried on in accordance with the principles outlined in the Report for 1927, namely under the four Sections of: Administrative, Medical Jurisprudence, Preventative Medicine and Police Hospitalisation. During the year, the repairs to this Office and the construction of an office for Clerks, have been completed. Some of the repairs required in the Police Hospital have been finished, other repairs such as a bath-room and a water closet in the upper storey are yet to be done.

The stores appertaining to the Medical Division have been largely increased within the last few years, as they comprise the articles belonging to the Public Health Department and those of the police; consequently a "Bulukameen" had to be appointed to be in charge of all the stores. This entailed the increase of the personnel by one.

The work of this Office has immensely increased within the last few years. The increase has not been confined to numbers but applies also to scope and the three Police Doctors with a fourth (Qism Medical Officer) doing night duty were unable properly to cope with the situation. The facts were brought to the notice of the proper Authorities and in consequence the Under-Secretary of State for Public Health appointed a fourth Police Doctor in the early part of December this year. Since then the work and its execution, have become smoother, easier, and more efficient.

In spite of the fact that the Police Force has been increased and in spite of the fact that a severe epidemic of Dengue fever raged in the country, the number of those who reported ill in the said Force, has been less than in 1927. This is undoubtedly due to the high standard of the sanitary condition of the Police and the efficient measures adopted to combat infection in the different Arms and Units of the Police Force.

STAFF.

The Staff of the Police Medical Division is composed of four Medical Officers and a large personnel. The Doctors belong to the Public Health Department; and their pay, promotions etc, etc. depend upon that Department. The Personnel belong to the Police of the City in every sense; they are simply placed at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer and his staff; their salaries, promotions, punishments etc., being the concern of the Police. That the brain and hands of the Division should belong to two different and separate Departments, is certainly disadvantageous to the work and its execution.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

The scope of this Section is extensive. It comprises many branches which will be reviewed as we proceed.

The correspondence of this Section is of two kinds, routine and urgent; the latter is carried on through telephonic messages, the former through letters. The number of the incoming letters amounted to 1,516, the outgoing to 1,731; the incoming telephone messages numbered 5,670, the outgoing 21,475. In addition to the above, 12 medico-legal reports were copied. In all, the total correspondence of this Medical Division of the Police amounted to 30,404. The registration of the Office is carried out in 90 different registers big and small.

Children employed in cotton ginning factories, cigarette factories, and other factories, must, according to the laws of the country, be of sound constitution and above nine years of age. Table 1. shows the number seen and their condition.

All stray children admitted to the Police Home are medically examined to determine whether they are ill or not. Those who are ill are sent to one of the Government Hospitals according to the nature of their illness. Likewise the sick inmates of the said Home, are examined by us. Table 11. shows the number of waifs and sick of the Police Home and how dealt with:

Licences to boot-blacks, are only granted to those who are less than 14 years old or those who are permanently maimed or crippled to such a degree as to render them incapable of performing any hard work to earn their livelihood. Table No. III indicates the number seen.

Some of the civilians to be pensioned by the Government are sent to this office for description before being sent to the Central Medical Commission, their description consists of statement to the distinctive physical traits of the person to be pensioned. Those seen for this purpose were 201.

Sick civilians are now and then sent by the police for disposal. Table No. IV. Shows their number and how dealt with.

Paupers to be dispatched by the Governorate to a Tekiyah (a poor-house of the Wakfs Ministry), are sent for medical examination before being admitted. Those who are sick, are sent to the hospital for treatment before admission into the Tekiyah. Table No. V. shows those seen for this object.

The insane of Cairo are disposed of according to the procedure mentioned in this Office report for 1927; hence those seen by the Police Doctors are only a fraction of all the insane in Cairo. Not all the insane are brought to the notice of the Police. Table No. VI. indicates the insane persons seen by the Police Doctors.

Applicants for minor, temporary posts in the Government, are now and then sent from the different Ministries to determine whether they are physically fit for the posts or not. Table, No. VII shows the number seen.

It will be observed, that the number of ghaffirs taken into the Service in 1928, is much less than that of 1927. The reason of this is the fact that the Government is replacing the ghaffirs by policemen.

All the Police Officials (Military and Civilians) are seen by the Police Doctors with the object of being granted sick leaves and not for treatment. Sick leaves up to 10 days, may be granted by the Police Doctors; but for longer periods the sick leave must be given by the Central Medical Commission. The aggregate number of officials of this category seen during the year amounted to 732. The number of days granted them as sick leaves amounted to 3,082. The number of officials of the same category seen during 1927 amounted to 764 with 3,028 days sick leaves. It will thus be seen that those who reported ill in 1927 exceeded those of 1928 by 32; but it will be observed that the actual days of sick leaves, exceeded those of 1927 by 54 days. The excess in days in 1928 over 1927 is very likely due to the prevalence of the Dengue fever during 1928. On the whole the health condition of this category has improved during the current year as indicated in the reduction of those actually ill. Table VIII indicates this category and their diseases.

As will be seen from the last two paragraphs, the work of the Medical Staff of the Medical Division of the Police is not confined to the Police alone but extends to other Ministries and departments such as the Interior, the Railways, Customs, Police Stores at Boulaq etc. There are several categories of persons who are under Police control and observation, such as the vagabonds, those who are awaiting trial, temporary prisoners, those who are condemned to do work at the Police Stations, and those who are under Police observation or surveillance.. When these persons are ill or pretend illness they are sent to the Police Doctors for examination. Those who are ill, are sent to one of the Government Hospitals according to the nature of their illness; those who are not ill or only slightly so and whose condition requires no treatment, are handed to the Police. Table IX shows details of such persons who come under this category and how disposed of.

Table X shows those who have been examined for immorality and how disposed of.

Capital punishment in Egypt is carried out by hanging. Those who have been executed in Cairo numbered 4 during the current year. It is the duty of the Principal Medical officer of Police to be present at these executions.

The drug habit in Egypt is very prevalent, several narcotics have been in vogue and have replaced one another from time to time. The number of addicts to narcotics seen by this office were 5 during 1928. Of the 5, 3 were prisoners, 1 among the vagabonds, and 1 among the sick civilians shown on Tables IV and IX.

To determine whether a person is a drug-addict is sometimes difficult, unless the person is actually under the influence of the drug at the time of the examination. Certainly there are some general symptoms such as a change in character, loss of moral integrity, becoming a liar and a thief, and becoming a pleasure-seeker and lazy; but those traits cannot be detected except by those who knew the addict before he contracted the habit.

The only way to detect such persons, is to keep them under observation and prevent them from obtaining the drug. Lack of the drug soon tells on those who are addicted to it.

Novocaine is not a habit-producing drug because it lacks the properties characteristic of cocaine, hence it can never replace cocaine as a habit-producing drug.

Because novocaine is a local anaesthetic to a minor degree it may be mixed with cocaine and sold to the addicts of the latter.

The Traffic Medical Board meets thrice a week to examine applicants. The work of the Board is carried on according to the Regulations mentioned in the Report for 1927. The number of drivers of motor vehicles in circulation in Cairo at the end of 1928 was 1,843 public chauffeurs, 459 autobus drivers, 7,975 private chauffeurs, 2188 lorry drivers and 2,144 motorcyclists. Of these, only the first two categories, *i.e.* 2,302 go through the Medical and Technical Examinations.

THE MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE SECTION.

The work of this Section has proceeded on the lines laid down in the Report for 1927.

The medico-legal work at this office, consists of first giving First Aid to the injured and then writing out the Medico-Legal Reports.

As stated in last year's Report there are a number of trained policemen who come from the Medical Corps of the Egyptian Army detailed to do first Aid in addition to their routine work in the different Police Units. The number of those doing such work amounted to 41 at the end of the 1928, whereas in 1927 the number was 48. The Police Authorities are being communicated with on the subject. These Policemen have done First Aid to 5,514 injured persons. These men are very handy and useful. They cannot be dispensed with, for they are on the spot before any one else and can thus give First Aid on the spur of the moment. This is very, very important especially in cases of haemorrhage.

Since the last Report, a Health Office has been created in Heliopolis. That Office, in its relation to the work of this office, occupies the same position as Helouan and Zeitoun.

The total number of criminal Medico-legal cases for Cairo, Heliopolis, Zeitoun and Helouan, amounted to 18,688 for 1928: the same category amounted only to 16,585 in 1927; the increase being 2,103.

The wave of crime appears therefore to be on the increase.

The total number of medico-legal cases (criminal and non-criminal) seen by the Police Doctors in Cairo during the current year, amounted to 18,789, those seen at Heliopolis, Zeitoun and Helouan numbered 771, the total for Cairo and its environments aggregated to 19,560. The total medico-legal cases for Cairo during 1927 amounted to 16,812; those for Zeitoun and Helouan amounted to 605, making a total of 17,417 for Cairo and its environments. The excess of cases in 1928 over 1927 amounted to 2,143.

Table XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII indicate the medico-legal work of Cairo and its environments.

PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE SECTION.

The work of this Section has been carried out on the principles set forth in the Report for 1927. All the Regulations laid down by the Public Health Department on these matters are adapted to meet the requirements of the Police organisation. In order to facilitate the execution of the Department's Orders without conflicting with Police regulations, it is obvious that Police Doctors should be experienced in police work.

The following observation is, I think deserving of consideration: Whilst carrying out the routine duties of attending to sick policemen, it was remarked that some suffered from neck troubles, such as boils, inflammation, and eruptions. After studying these cases it was discovered that they were due to the irritation and friction caused by the hard celluloid collars in use in the Police, especially during the summer months when they perspire and when the tissues of the neck on that account become absorbent. 30 Non-Commissioned Officers and men were thus affected during 1928; the number of days they were ill, was 250, 221 of which were spent in hospital and 29 days as out-patients with treatment and work. This condition is avoidable by ceasing the use of these celluloid collars and replacing them by the linen variety that can be washed and boiled at convenience. Linen collars are more hygienic and harbour less dirt and bacteria, because they can be washed, boiled and ironed.

At the same time linen collars are not more costly than the celluloid ones. It is more economical for the Government to replace these celluloid collars by linen ones, because the Government saves the days of illness among the Police.

The infectious diseases that affect the population of Cairo are apt, sooner or later, to affect the Police Force, because the members of this Force live in the different quarters of the city with the inhabitants thereof, owing to this fact, it is well nigh impossible to prevent the appearance of such diseases in the Police no matter what precautions are taken. The precautionary measures adopted in the Police, are applicable only to the Policemen themselves but not to their families. The remedy for this condition is to be found in the provision of special blocks or quarters on the outskirts of the city for the Police and their families. If this could be done, epidemics and infectious diseases could be kept away from the Police Force to a great extent, moreover Policemen's homes and families could be kept under better sanitary conditions.

Table XVIII shows the number of those observed as contacts of diseases.

All persons joining the Police Force, are vaccinated against Small-pox. The families of those who were thus vaccinated, were 5 detectives and 398 policemen ; all were successful. Vaccination here is done by abrasion and not by skin-cuts where blood oozes out.

Vaccination against typhoid and para-typhoid has been instituted in the Police ; all those who join the Police Force are vaccinated against the said diseases soon after they enlist. Table XIX shows number of those vaccinated and the results thereof.

Since the introduction of vaccination against typhoid and para-typhoid, these diseases have been on the wane in the Police ; as the following figures will show. The cases of Typhoid Fever for the first six months of 1926 in all Cairo, were 440 of whom 14 belonged to the Police, *i.e.* the Police formed 31 per thousand of the whole. the number of typhoid cases in 1927 for the same period was 377, of whom 9 belonged to the Police. Of these 9, 3 were unvaccinated. The ratio of the Police to the whole was 23 per thousand. The total number of typhoid cases in Cairo for 1928, was 1,027 of whom 6 were from the Police. One of the 6 had been newly enrolled when he was taken ill and had received no vaccination against these diseases. The ratio of the typhoid cases amongst the Police to the whole is 5 per thousand. The result of vaccination against typhoid and para-typhoid is thus shown to be very gratifying.

POLICE HOSPITALISATION SECTION.

The dispositions set forth in the Report for 1927, hold for 1928. At present the Police Hospital is housed in an old building which is inadequate for the purpose, the project of erecting a new hospital for the police in connection with the new Barracks, not having yet materialised. The sanitary improvements in the upper floor, have not yet been carried out.

At the end of the year, the short trousers, jerseys, puttees, etc. previously indented for were issued for the "tamurgis" of the Police Hospital; now these "tamurgis" look smart and tidy.

No sick leaves are to be given in future to the members of the Police Force by the Qism Doctors of Heliopolis, Zeitoun and Helouan except when they are gravely ill and their removal would endanger their lives.

Flogging still exists in the Police. Those of the Police who are sentenced to be flogged are previously examined medically to determine whether they are fit for the punishment or not. When flogging is carried out, a Police Doctor must attend. In case the man is ill, the Doctor is empowered to suspend the flogging temporarily or permanently according to the nature of the illness.

Table XXI, indicates these cases.

In years gone by, the Police Force had no dentist. A few years ago, it was arranged that Policemen should be seen by an outside dentist at the expense of the Government ; later on this privilege was extended to the ghaffirs. In the mean time Qasr el Aini Hospital was approached on the subject several times ; but the reply was always a negative because the School of Dentistry has not yet been opened. When that School was finally opened, the Qasr el Aini was again approached on the subject and the said Authorities agreed to attend to the teeth of the Police people on Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday. This has been going on since the early part of last June. At the beginning it was intended to charge the Police for tooth-filling but on approaching the Authorities concerned, the latter consented to do everything for the teeth of the Police gratis. As policemen

may only be sent on three days a week to the School of Dentistry, the urgent cases on the other days may still be sent to the out-side Dentist. The Police have been apprised of this arrangement. Table XXII shows the number of those sent to the school of Dentistry and those sent to the out-side Dentists.

The system in force in the Cairo City Police concerning the sick members of the Force, is that every member ill must report to the Principal Medical Officer or his Assistants. This arrangement includes the *Sôls* and Constables.

The latter two Classes may be granted sick leaves to be treated at their own expenses. The native Policemen of the Force are not granted sick leaves when they report ill except when their condition is dangerous and when their transfer would endanger their lives. Leaves, however, may be granted them after treatment when convalescing. When the native Policemen are seen, they may be allotted work, medicine and work, the out-patient's clinic, Emergency Wards, Police Hospital, Qasr el Aini Hospital, Fever Hospital, or Ankylostoma Hospital according to the ailment and condition of the man.

Table XXIII, indicates the strength of the Police and the number of those who reported sick. These figures comprise the sick of all the Hospitals, the Emergency Wards, the Outpatients' Clinic, those given work and the Constables.

Table XXIV, shows the number of Constables ill, their diseases, and the total number of days granted them in sick leaves.

Table XXV, indicates those who have been given medicine and work with their maladies.

Table XXVI, of the Out-patients' Clinic show the number treated thereat with their diseases.

Table XXVII, refers to those treated in the Police Emergency Wards where they may not remain more than 24 hours, and their illness.

Table XXVIII, shows the number of those treated at the Police Hospital and number of days they spent there, and their diseases.

Table XXIX, indicates the number sent to Qasr el Aini Hospital, their diseases, those accepted there, and those returned.

Not long ago, it was arranged that an automobile should take and bring the sick of the Police to Qasr el Aini and Ankylostoma Hospitals. Those ill with infectious diseases were sent to the Fever Hospital in an automobile of the said Hospital; when discharged, however, they had to walk part of the way and then take the tram to return to this Office for disposal. As this was an unsatisfactory procedure, it was arranged in the latter part of the year to have a Police automobile to bring the discharged from the Fever Hospital to this Office.

It is absolutely necessary to have a special ambulance entirely at the disposal of the Medical Division of the Police, which may be utilised to convey all the sick to the different hospitals except the Fever Hospital and convey back all those discharged from the different hospitals. At the same time, it would be used to carry the sick of the Police Force from their homes to the P.M.O's. Office when their condition did not permit them to come by themselves. Table XXX deals with those sent to the Fever Hospital and their diseases.

It has been arranged that all cases treated for Bilharzia and intestinal parasites, shall go fasting to the ankylostoma Hospital. It has likewise been arranged that those who receive the intravenous injection of Tartar Emetine and who take the Tetrachloride purge, shall be given complete rest until the following morning and that they shall not be given violent exercises during the whole course of treatment.

Table XXXI, indicates the number of those sent to the Ankylostoma Hospital, their diseases, and the number of times they were sent to the said Hospital.

TABLE I (POLICE).—INDICATING THE NUMBER OF FACTORY CHILDREN SEEN.

	Number.	REMARKS.
Those elder than 9 years.	125	According to the laws of the country, children allowed to work in factories must be well and above nine years old.
Those below 9 years ...	2	
Those ill	3	
TOTAL	130	

TABLE II (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WAIFS AND THE SICK AT THE POLICE HOME.

CATEGORY.	SOUND.	ILL.			TOTAL.
		Qasr el 'Ainy.	Fever Hospital.	Ankylostoma Hospital.	
Waifs admitted to the Police Home	81	12	2	—	95
Sick inmates from the Police Home	—	16	2	1	19
TOTAL	81	28	4	1	114

TABLE III (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOOT-BLACKS SEEN.

	Number.
Maimed	21
Not maimed	16
TOTAL	37

TABLE IV (POLICE).—INDICATING SICK CIVILIANS.

Well.	Sick.		Total.
	Kasr el 'Ainy.	Fever Hospital.	
—	10	15	25

TABLE V (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE SENT TO THE POOR HOUSE.

	11	1	1	13
TOTAL ...	11	11	16	38

TABLE VI (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSANE SEEN.

How disposed of	Foreigners.	Natives.			Total.
		Officials.	Criminals.	Non-criminals.	
Qasr-el-'Ainy Hospital... ..	—	—	—	30	30
Fever Hospital	—	—	—	1	1
'Abbasiya Asylum... ..	—	—	—	14	14
Khankah Asylum	—	—	—	44	44
Handed back to Police	1	4	14	61	80
TOTAL	1	4	14	150	169

TABLE VII (POLICE).—INDICATING APPLICANTS FOR TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT POSTS.

Authority by whom sent.	Policemen.		Ghaffirs.		Courriers or <i>sadh</i> .		Farrasheen.		Servants for Police Home.		Porters.		Kebbany or weighers.		Markers.		Total.
	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	Fit.	Unfit.	
Ministry of the Interior	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Cairo City Police	—	5	41	34	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Customs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6
TOTAL	—	5	41	34	6	—	5	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	99

TABLE VIII (POLICE).—INDICATING THE DISEASES OF OFFICIALS WHO WERE SEEN FOR SICK LEAVES.

[illegible]

TABLE IX (POLICE).—SHOWING PRISONERS AND OTHER PERSONS UNDER POLICE CONTROL.

Category.	Not Sick.	SICK.				Total.
		Qasr-el- ^c Ainy.	Fever Hospital.	Ankylostoma. Hospital.	Handed back to Police.	
Vagabonds	102	54	14	2	52	224
Accused	10	14	3	—	7	34
Prisoners	6	31	6	—	17	60
Condemned to work at Qisms ...	16	23	7	—	6	52
Those under surveillance	6	3	3	—	2	14
TOTAL	140	125	33	2	84	384

REMARKS.—Those handed back to the Police were the persons who were not ill or those slightly so.

TABLE X (POLICE).—SHOWING PERSONS ACCUSED OF IMMORAL CONDUCT.

	Not ill.	Ill sent to Qasr-El-Ainy.	Returned to Qism.	Total.
Women arrested for clandestine prostitution to determine whether they are suffering from Venereal Diseases or not... ..	45	11	9	65

	Abused.	Not abused.	Total.
Males sent to determine whether they are abused in sodomy or not	3	1	4

TABLE XI (POLICE).—SHOWING THE WORK OF MEDICAL TRAFFIC BOARD.

Category.	Fit.	Unfit.	TOTAL.
Donkey Boys	8	3	11
Camelliers	12	7	19
Sand-Carters	4	—	4
Carters... ..	1084	949	2033
Omnibus Drivers	4	9	13
Chauffeurs	477	683	1160
Old cab Drivers... ..	—	25	25
Old Chauffeurs	481	121	602
TOTAL	2070	1797	3867

TABLE XII (POLICE).—SHOWING THE MEDICO-LEGAL CASES OF CAIRO.

No Treatment.		Less than 20 days treatment.		More than 20 days treatment.		Deaths.		Re-examination.	Total.		Grand Total.
Criminal.	Non-criminal.	Criminal.	Non-criminal.	Criminal.	Non-criminal.	Criminal.	Non-criminal.	Criminal.	Criminal.	Non-criminal.	
4,683	30	12,930	424	342	101	18	104	148	18,130	659	18,789

TABLE XIII (POLICE).—INDICATING THE INSTRUMENTS INFLECTING THE INJURIES OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL CASES OF CAIRO.

INSTRUMENTS.	No treatment.	Less than 20 days treatment.	More than 20 days treatment.	Deaths.	TOTAL.
Blunt instruments	4,307	10,655	145	18	15,125
Knives	46	730	4	1	761
Firearms	—	2	—	—	2
Poisoning	80	29	—	2	111
Rape	53	27	—	—	80
Bicycle	9	140	2	—	151
Carriages	31	262	3	1	297
Motor-cycle	3	32	1	1	37
Automobiles... ..	79	725	86	2	892
Trams	14	70	10	12	106
Railways	—	4	—	—	4
Animal Bites	84	413	134	—	631
Burns	2	274	58	40	374
Drowning	5	—	—	2	7
Heart Failure	—	—	—	34	34
Chronic Diseases... ..	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL	4,713	13,363	443	122	18,641

The figures below indicate the criminal and non-criminal cases of the above categories:—

	No treatment.	Less than 20 days treatment.	More than 20 day treatment.	Deaths.
Criminal	4,683	12,939	342	18
Non-Criminal	30	424	101	104

TABLE XIV(POLICE).— INDICATING THE X RAY CASES.

Fractures.	Dislocations.	No Bone injury.	Those who have not reported themselves:	TOTAL.
140	9	144	58	351

TABLE XV(POLICE).—SHOWING THE MEDICO-LEGAL CASES OF HELIOPOLIS.

CATEGORY.	No Treatment.	Less than 20 days Treatment.	More than 20 days Treatment.	TOTAL.
Criminal	202	153	9	364
Non-Criminal	17	5	1	23
TOTAL	219	158	10	387

INSTRUMENTS THROUGH WHICH THE INJURIES WERE INFLICTED.

	Number.
Blunt Instruments	301
Knives	13
Automobiles	30
Motor-Cycles	3
Bicycles	11
Carriages... ..	3
Tram	8
Railways	1
Animal Bites	14
Burns	2
Poisoning	1
TOTAL	387

TARLE XVI (POLICE).—INDICATING MEDICO-LEGAL CASES OF ZEITOUN.

CATEGORY.	No Treatment.	Less than 20 days Treatment.	More than 20 days Treatment.	Deaths.	TOTAL.
Criminal	32	176	7	—	215
Non-Criminal	2	7	2	5	16
TOTAL	34	183	9	5	231

INSTURMENTS CAUSING THE INJURIES.

	NUMBER.
Blunt instruments ... \... ..	185
Knives	7
Automobiles	12
Motor-Cycles	1
Carriages	3
Bicycles	1
Animal Bites	14
Burns	7
Chronic Diseases	1
TOTAL	231

TABLE XVII (POLICE).—SHOWING THE MEDICO-LEGAL CASES AT HELWÂN.

CATEGORY.	Deaths.	No treatment.	Less than 20 days treatment.	More than 20 days treatment.	TOTAL.
Criminal	—	9	114	4	127
Non-Criminal	2	1	16	7	26
TOTAL	2	10	130	11	153

INSTRUMENTS BY WHICH THE INJURIES WERE CAUSED.

	Numbers.
Blunt Instruments	120
Knives	6
Automobiles	8
Bicyles	1
Animal Bite... ..	5
Burns	12
Drowning	1
TOTAL	153

TABLE XVIII (POLICE).—INDICATING NUMBER OF THOSE MEDICALLY OBSERVED.

Those observed as contacts.	Number.	Those observed of recurrence of diseases.	Number.
Varicella	18	Malaria	40
Plague	84	Rapid Animal bite ...	11
Mumps	113		
Typhoid fever... ..	37	TOTAL	51
Diphtheria	107		
TOTAL	359		

TABLE XIX (POLICE).—INDICATING THE VACCINATION AGAINST TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID.

	Those with no reaction.	Those who had reaction.			Total.
		In the first 12 hours.	Between 12 and 24 hours.	On the 3rd day.	
1st Inoculation... ..	344	62	3	1	410
2nd Inoculation... ..	332	56	3	—	391
TOTAL	676	118	6	1	801

Observations.—Out of those who had a reaction 26 had a reaction in both inoculations. The number of those who received the second inoculation were 19 less than the first, this is due to the fact that they were absent for diverse reasons and had to be re-inoculated twice anew because of the elapse of time after the 1st inoculation.

TABLE XX (POLICE).—INDICATING THOSE WHO FELL ILL WITH TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID.

NAME.	Rank.	No.	Qism.	Inoculation of antityphoid and reaction.				Fever: Diagnosis.		Fever Hospital.			
				Ist Injection.	2nd Injection.	Reaction of 1st injection.	Reaction of 2nd injection.	Typhoid.	Paratyphoid.	Date of Admittance.	Under Treatment.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Death.
Bekheet Ahmed Mohammedin.	Police-man.	1,323	'Abdin.	28-4-27	8-5-27	—	38-8 Shafakhana 9-5-27 and discharged on 10-5-27.	Typhoid.	—	17-4-27	—	—	22-4-28
Mohammed Metwalli Moussa.	"	11,449	Guards Corps.	28-2-27	9-3-27	—	—	—	Paratyphoid.	24-5-28	—	17-7-28	—
Abdel Fattah Hassan.	"	4760	Boulac.	26-4-27	5-5-27	37-5 Shafakhana on 27-4-27 Police Hpl. on 28-4-27 and discharged on 29-4-27.	—	Typhoid.	—	31-5-28	—	—	7-6-28
Shaaban Metwalli Sharaf El Din.	"	—	Guards Corps.	Newly enlisted and taken ill before inoculation.	—	—	—	—	Paratyphoid.	3-6-28	—	—	10-6-28
Moustafa Abdel Wahab.	"	10,916	Cavalry.	6-7-27	16-7-27	—	38, Shafakhana on 17-7-27. Police Hpl. on 18-7-27 and discharged on 19-7-27.	—	Paratyphoid.	5-7-28	—	1-8-28	—
Abdel Magid Shibl.	"	13,072	Guards Corps.	12-7-28	21-7-28	—	39-2 Shafakhana on 22-7-28. Police Hpl. on 23-7-28 and discharged on 24-7-28.	Typhoid.	—	8-12-28	Under treatment.	—	—

TABLE XXI (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED
AND FLOGGED.

TO BE TRIED.		TO BE FLOGGED.		TOTAL.
Well.	Ill.	Flogged.	Supervision of Flogged.	
189	2	40	3	234

REMARKS.—The three whose flogging was suspended, were eventually flogged when they were cured, *i.e.*, the diseases that suspended the flogging were temporary and not permanent.

TABLE XXII (POLICE).—INDICATING THE NUMBER OF THE POLICE FORCE
WHO HAD BEEN TREATED FOR THEIR TEETH.

CATEGORY.	Those sent to the School of Dentistry.	Those sent to outside dentist.	TOTAL.
Policemen	68	64	132
Detectives	1	3	4
Ghaffirs	1	2	3
TOTAL	70	69	139

TABLE XXIII (POLICE).—INDICATING THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE AND THE NUMBER WHO REPORTED ILL.

CATEGORY.	Strength of Police force at the end of 1928.				Those ill who were seen at the P.M.O'S office.				Those ill who were sent directly to Hospital.								GRAND TOTAL OF SICK.
	Ghaffrs.			Total.	Ghaffrs.			Total.	Qasr-el-Ainy Hospital.				Fever Hospital.				
	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.		Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.		Ghaffrs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	Ghaffrs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.	
	502	250	4,665	5,417	322	113	4,003	4,438	8	1	37	46	1	—	8	9	4,493

REMARKS.—The total force of the police at the end of 1927, was 5,375 : the total number of those sick amounted to 5,338, *i. e.* the percentage of illness was 99% The total Police force at the end of 1928, was 5,417 : those sick numbered 4,493, *i. e.* the percentage of sickness was only 82% The improvement is splendid ; this improvement has come about in spite of the increase of the force and in spite of the severe epidemic of Dengue Fever.

TABLE XXIV (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONSTABLES SICK,
THEIR DISEASES AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SICK-LEAVES GRANTED.

Diseases.	Number.	Remarks.
Contusions	11	The aggregate number of days granted them as sick leaves amounted to 839. This Category includes the native and European Constables as well as the <i>Sóls</i> .
Wounds	16	
Debility	21	
Headache	1	
Swelling	8	
Boils	1	
Inflammations	2	
Ulcerations	6	
Gastritis	7	
Abscesses... ..	6	
Indigestion	2	
Diarrhoea	10	
Conjunctivitis	8	
Ear Trouble	2	
Skin Eruption	5	
Rheumatism	10	
Malaria	1	
Bronchitis	13	
Pneumonia	3	
Tonsillitis... ..	11	
Simple Fever	10	
Influenza	17	
Dengue	55	
TOTAL	226	

TABLE XXV POLICE.—INDICATING THOSE WHO WERE GIVEN MEDICINE AND WORK.

Diseases.	Ghaffirs.	Detectives.	Policemen.	Total.
Dengue	—	9	—	9
Contusions	11	8	93	112
Wounds	13	9	85	107
Fractures... ..	—	—	2	2
Rheumatism	6	—	16	22
Debility	5	3	21	29
Conjunctivitis... ..	—	—	11	11
Ear Trouble	—	—	15	15
Burns	—	—	2	2
Skin Eruption	—	1	—	1
Swelling	—	—	19	19
Inflammation	—	—	7	7
Boils... ..	—	—	4	4
Ulceration	—	—	12	12
Abscesses... ..	—	2	—	2
Teeth Trouble... ..	2	3	86	91
Intestinal Colic	5	—	24	29
Indigestion	1	1	—	2
Gastritis	—	1	6	7
Hernia	—	—	5	5
Constipation	4	1	—	5
Piles	—	—	2	2
Congestion of Tonsils	—	—	7	7
Tonsillitis... ..	2	—	—	2
Bronchitis	1	2	11	14
Varicocele	1	—	13	14
Bilharziosis	2	1	112	115
Gonorrhoea	1	—	1	2
Simple Fever	1	1	—	2
Headache... ..	—	—	9	9
Malaise	—	—	24	24
Lymphatic Glands... ..	—	1	—	1
Alcohol habit	—	2	—	2
Malingersers	13	1	72	86
TOTAL	68	46	659	773

TABLE XXVI (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THOSE SEEN AT THE OUT-PATIENTS' CLINIC AND THEIR DISEASES.

CATEGORY.	DISEASES.																										TOTAL.								
	Contusions.	Wounds.	Fracture.	Animal Bites.	Rheumatism.	Debility.	Paralysis.	Conjunctivitis.	Ear Troubles.	Burns.	Skin Eruption.	Eczema.	Swelling.	Inflammation.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Teeth Troubles.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Intestinal Colic.	Hernia.	Constipation.	Dysentery.	Piles.	Anal Fistula.		Tonsillitis.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculosis.	Renal Colic.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhea.	Syphilis.	Simple Fever.
Policemen	117	359	34	5	22	4	10	32	34	13	19	10	18	60	50	113	111	24	33	4	2	14	1	1	10	18	4	19	14	4	8	14	1	6	1,188
Detectives	15	25	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	12	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	77
Ghaffirs	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	27	
TOTAL	135	389	34	5	24	5	10	38	37	13	19	11	18	62	53	116	127	26	33	4	5	14	1	1	13	18	6	23	14	4	10	14	1	9	1,292

TABLE XXVII (POLICE).—INDICATING THOSE TREATED AT THE SHAFAKHANA* AND THEIR DISEASES.

CATEGORY.	DISEASES.																										TOTAL.											
	Contusions.	Wounds.	Fractures.	Debility.	Animal Bites.	Burns.	Swelling.	Inflammations.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Skin Eruption.	Conjunctivitis.	Rheumatism.	Ear Troubles.	Teeth troubles.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.	Intestinal colic.	Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Hernia.	Piles.		Tonsillar Congestion.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculosis.	Renal colic.	Hydrocele.	Bladder troubles.	(Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Typhoid inoculation.	Simple Fever.	
Ghaffirs	54	247	—	17	2	14	95	94	64	77	72	22	7	25	118	69	19	35	4	24	46	124	36	80	1	11	52	65	3	162	6	23	11	39	119	253	2,070	
Detectives	5	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	35	
Policemen	—	13	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	10	4	—	1	—	1	1	9	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	17	86
TOTAL ...	59	272	3	18	2	15	100	94	66	78	77	22	7	25	132	73	19	36	4	25	48	134	38	82	3	11	53	68	3	169	8	23	13	40	119	272	2,191	

(*) Emergency Wards.

TABLE XXVIII (POLICE).—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THOSE TREATED AT THE POLICE HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF DAYS THEY SPENT THERE AND THEIR DISEASES.

CATEGORY.	DISEASES.																														TOTAL.							
	Contusions.	Wounds.	Dislocations.	Fractures.	Animal Bites.	Debility.	Rheumatism.	Skin Eruptions.	Swellings.	Inflammation.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Burns.	Conjunctivitis.	Ear trouble.	Gingivitis.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.	Intestinal colic.	Diarthoea.	Constipation.	Hernia.	Anal Fistula.	Piles.	Tonsillar congestion.	Bronchitis.	Renal colic.		Bladder trouble.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Reaction to Typhoid inoculation.	Simple Fever.	Teeth trouble.
Policemen	145	1438	—	10	5	16	96	53	185	451	307	647	1169	113	66	174	139	35	4	17	29	17	27	11	10	148	96	54	55	25	17	19	43	1287	119	53	46	7,126
Detectives	4	53	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	5	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Glaffirs... ..	6	58	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	16	45	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1	3	—	1	2	4	75	—	2	—	264	
TOTAL... ..	155	1549	2	14	3	17	98	53	185	451	307	693	1219	113	66	174	147	40	4	17	29	17	27	11	51	148	97	57	56	26	17	21	47	1362	119	55	46	7,500

REMARKS: The figures here indicate the number of days they spent in hospital.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SICK IN THE HOSPITAL.

	Number.
Policemen	1,212
Detectives	19
Glaffirs	36
TOTAL	1,297

TABLE XXIX (POLICE).—INDICATING THOSE SENT TO QASR-EL-'AINY AND THEIR DISEASES.

CATEGORY.	DISEASES.																							TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Contusions.	Wounds.	Dislocations.	Fractures.	Animal Bites.	Headache.	Debility.	Paralysis.	Heart Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Ear Troubles.	Conjunctivitis.	Skin Eruptions.	Eczema.	Scabies.	Swellings.	Inflammations.	Boils.	Ulcerations.	Abscesses.	Teeth Trouble.	Indigestion.	Gastritis.		Jaundice.	Dysentery.	Hernia.	Piles.	Anal Fistula.	Tonsillitis.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculosis.	Renal Colic.	Cystitis.	Hydrocele.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Policemen

TABLE SHOWING THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED AT QASR-EL-'AINY HOSPITAL, THOSE WHO ENTERED THE HOSPITAL
AND THOSE TURNED TO THE OUT-PATIENTS DEPT OF THE SAID HOSPITAL.

	Accepted.	Out-patients.	Not accepted.	TOTAL.
Policemen	497	656	1,407	2,560
Detectives	5	4	16	25
Ghaffirs	34	17	51	102
TOTAL	536	677	1,474	2,687

TABLE XXX (POLICE).—SHOWING THOSE SENT TO THE FEVER HOSPITAL
AND THEIR DISEASES.

DISEASES.	Policemen.	Detectives.	Ghaffirs.	TOTAL.
Dengue	530	5	38	573
Influenza	239	3	18	260
Erysipelas	9	—	—	9
Dysentery	34	—	5	39
Malaria	3	—	2	5
Tonsillitis	3	—	—	3
Mumps	7	—	3	10
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	1
Malingersers	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	827	9	66	902

TABLE XXXI (POLICE).—INDICATING THOSE SENT TO THE ANKYLOSTOMA HOSPITAL.

CATEGORY.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF THOSE SENT.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS OF TREATMENT AND DISEASES.		
		Ankylostoma.	Bilharzia.	Total.
Ghaffirs... ..	5	1	50	51
Detectives	1	—	1	1
Policemen	214	57	2,245	2,302
TOTAL	220	58	2,296	2,354

VII.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

1.—STAFF.

During 1928 two new Moaweneen with the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute (London) have been added to our staff. Also one of our original staff has succeeded in obtaining the Certificate for food and meat Inspector: This is satisfactory as it shows zeal on the part of our overseers to raise their standard of education. It is hoped that the School of Sanitary Inspectors to be opened next year will give our staff greater opportunities for the attainment of that end.

During the year also the last candidate under training, has passed the examination as Moawen.

2.—FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.

A special campaign has been undertaken towards improving these establishments and raising their standard of fitness from a health point of view.

Bakeries, milk establishments (and cowsheds), kitchens and frying shops were the first to be dealt with.

(a) *Bakeries*.—The number of bakeries existing is 647.

Insistence of the following points is now the rule in every bakery :—

- (1) Presence of water supply even when no dough is made on the premises.
- (2) Connection to main sewers whenever possible.
- (3) Abolition of use of street and stable refuse as fuel.
- (4) Cleansing of kneading room by lining walls near the troughs with glazed tiles.

The following table shows the number of bakeries where every one of the above conditions is deficient. One point worthy of note is connected with the use of street and stable refuse. Its abolition has been helped by the insistence upon the closure of the door that leads to "Kobbet" (roof) of the oven itself as the latter is always used to dry the refuse. Lately owners of these bakeries are using dry tannery refuse as fuel: there is very little to be said against it as flies are neither attracted by nor breed in it.

	No. of Bakeries.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
No Water Supply	21	3	Ministerial Arrêté has been passed for the installation of water in them.
Not connected to Main Sewers ...	265	43	Helwan not included as there are no sewers there. Also these have no water supply.
Using refuse other than coal or wood	94	14	

(b) *Milk Establishments and Cow-sheds.*—Since August 1926 a special Moawen has been appointed to look after cowsheds (principally) and milk shops. Great improvement has been noticed in the sanitary condition of these establishments. Ministerial Arrêtés were passed for nearly all the cowsheds and 46.5% of those existing in 1926 have been closed and their "rukhsas" abolished. Two great difficulties are met with in connection with these establishments; the first is the ignorance of the licencees and their obstinate objection to every new improvement, and the second is that licencees usually either re-open and exploit their sheds without permission or seek other places and do the same.

Thus, although we closed 68, there are at the moment 72 cowsheds being exploited without licence, against all of which procès verbaux have, of course, been drawn up.

Out of the existing licensed 78 cowsheds, 75 have water from the City Main Supply: Two of the remaining three are allowed to have pumps as the water mains are far.

38 (i.e. 48%) of the licensed cowsheds are connected to the Main Sewers. Out of the remaining 40 licensed ones, which are not connected, 8 only exist in seweraged districts, but cannot be connected as the sewers do not actually pass in front of them. The remaining 32 sheds exist in districts where no sewers pass up till the present time.

A milking room and a room for washing utensils with hot water apparatus, are always insisted upon and they exist in nearly every cowshed.

Although most milk men still use the stable for milking, yet it is quite evident now from the frequent inspections, that they have begun to appreciate the importance of such improvements and it can be safely stated here that the washing and cleansing of the utensils in cowsheds is done in a far better manner than was the case two or three years ago. We hope in time that milkmen will learn the importance of the thorough cleansing of the cow, especially the hind parts and the udders before milking.

(c) *Milk Shops.*—These are usually kept clean. All of them have water from City Main Supply and only 9.7% not connected to main sewers (Helwan excluded) and the only reason for this is that sewers do not exist in front of the establishments.

(d) *Frying establishments and Kitchens.*—The importance of these establishments arises from the fact that they supply food to the majority of the poor classes, workmen, etc., especially the native populace. There are 2,003 of such establishments in Cairo and Helwan and a great amount of work has been done in insisting on water supply and sewer connection in every establishments. As the vast majority of these establishments are exploited by "Ikhtars" and old licencees, no compulsory articles regarding these two important conditions existed in their "rukhsas", thus Ministerial Arrêtés were made.

1. As regards water supply, only 4% of these establishments have none. Most of these exist in districts not yet reached by the water mains.
2. As regards connection to main sewers only 21% are not connected but this is through no fault of ours, the reason being either that there are hitherto no sewers in the neighbourhood or if there are they do not pass actually in front of the establishments.

From the above it will be evident that great efforts have been made to raise the sanitary standard of Food Establishments and that these efforts have been very successful, especially when we consider the low state of education of licencees and the fact that such people always resist any new alteration, though it may be a vast importance.

3.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the law of August 28, 1904 and the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of August 29, of the same year 2,349 (Saha Establishments) coming under the control of this Office and 37 (Zabt establishments) total : 2,386 were licensed during 1928, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by the Inspectorate and verified by inspections.

In 1926 and 1927 the number was 2,257 (Saha Establishments) and 50 (Zabt Establishments) total : 2,307 and 2,678 (Saha Establishments) and 51 (Zabt Establishments) total : 2,729 respectively.

Of the 2,386 establishments dealt with 263 Saha establishments and 18 Zabt establishments were establishments coming under Class 1 of the Schedule attached to the law (total 281) as against 201 Saha establishments and 17 Zabt establishments total : 218 in 1927, 1,626 Saha establishments and 19 Zabt establishments total : 1,645 were establishments of the 2nd. class as against 1,966 Saha Establishments and 34 Zabt establishments total : 2,000 in 1927 and 460 Saha establishments were establishments of the 3rd. class as against 511 in 1927.

The following is a list of the various establishments in each class licensed in 1928.

CLASS I (Saha).

Bakeries and Ovens for trade purposes or for the use of the public	56
Sweat-meat factories	16
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk)	29
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	15
Butter and <i>masli</i> factories	5
Ice-cream factories	10
Soap factories	4
Distilleries... ..	1
Mineral acids and Chemical products factories	1
Cheese factories... ..	2
Cigarette and Tobacco factories	1
Candle factories	1
Aerated water factories	1
Ice factories	1
Tanneries... ..	3
Oil mills... ..	2
Public baths	1
Establishments for sieving cereals	3
Wholesale of fish establishment (Halaqa)	1
Twine factories... ..	1
Schools and Kuttabs not coming under the control of the Sanitary Service of the Ministry of Public Instruction	109
<hr/>	
Total Saha Establishments	263
1st Class Establishments (Zabt)	18
<hr/>	
Total 1st Class Establishments	281
<hr/>	

CLASS II (Saha).

Grocery shops	207
Grocery stores	18
Shops for the sale of vegetable oils	8
Depôts of butter and masli... ..	2
<hr/>	
Carried forward	235

CLASS II (Saha) (contd.)

	<i>Brought forward</i>	235
Public kitchens	...	94
Establishments for frying t'amia and fish...	...	104
Establishments for the sale of sweat-meat	...	138
Roasting meat establishments	...	15
Vegetable and fruit whole sale establishments	...	3
Establishments for the sale of salted fish (fissikh)...	...	16
Sugar cane crushing establishments employing mechanical power	...	6
Flour stores	...	87
Bouza factories	...	1
Establishments for the sale of bread	...	181
Public stables	...	30
Hides and skin stores	...	2
Cattle sheds (Zeribas)	...	7
Pickling factories and establishments for the sale of pickles (Tourchi)		11
Tripe Kitchens	...	1
Gypsum Stores...	...	44
Pottery factories	...	2
Weaving factories without mechanical power	...	5
Dye Shops...	...	6
Flour Mills	...	3
Shoe and boot factories...	...	1
Gypsum and Homra mills	...	2
Every manufactory not inscribed in the schedule of Etablissements Incommodes, et Dangereux in Which more than 10 workmen are employed	...	1
Cement balât factories	...	10
Asphlat workshops	...	1
Public laundries	...	1
Incubators	...	1
Establishments for the manufacture of beverages other than aerated waters, alcoholic liquors or fermented drinks	...	1
Mills for grinding grains and husks for food etc.	...	8
Coffee mills	...	7
Establishments for cleaning canvas	...	1
	TOTAL	1,626

CLASS II ESTABLISHMENTS (Zabt).

Garages	...	12
Simple Forges	...	5
Canvas stores	...	1
Tinners	...	1
	TOTAL...	19

GRAND TOTAL CLASS II ESTABLISHMENTS... 1,645

CLASS III ESTABLISHMENTS (Saha).

Ironing Clothes establishments	...	202
Butchers' shops...	...	114
Shops for the sale of vegetables	...	73
Fruit sale shops	...	50
Poultry shops	...	14
Sale of fresh fish	...	6
Kunâfa manufactories	...	1
	TOTAL	460

Under Article 6 of the Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904 and Article 8 of the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of the 29th August of the same year, Ministerial Arrêtés have been issued for the following establishments to improve lacking conditions:—

Kind of establishment.	conditions. fulfilled.	conditions. not fulfilled and action taken.	under execution.	establishment. left.	TOTAL.
Oil mills	1	—	1	—	2
Bakeries	9	19	5	1	34
Milk shops	—	4	3	2	9
Aerated water factories	1	1	—	—	2
Distilleries	—	4	—	—	4
Soap factories	—	—	1	—	1
Public baths	—	1	—	—	1
Tanneries	1	—	—	—	1
Public kitchens	—	2	—	—	2
Public stables	1	5	4	—	10
Roasting meat establishments ...	—	3	—	—	3
Frying fish and ta'mia	1	20	2	3	26
Flour mills	—	2	1	—	3
Dye Workshops	—	—	2	—	2
Sale of bread establishments ...	—	1	—	—	1
Brick fields	—	—	8	—	8
TOTAL	14	62	27	6	109

(a) TABLE XXXII.—1928.

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENT.	VISITS.												ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY EXPLOITED.					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory and action taken.	TOTAL.	Percentage	
																	Sat.	Unsat.
1st Class Establishments.																		
Schools and Kuttābs which are not under the supervision of the Sanitary Service of the Public Education Ministry ...	3	5	7	3	4	11	4	2	5	8	5	14	71	28	29	57	49.0	51.0
Aerated Water Factories ...	9	6	7	17	22	20	15	19	14	18	11	9	167	22	3	25	88.0	12.0
Establishments for the preparation and preservation of meat ...	5	2	3	4	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	4	27	12	2	14	85.7	14.3
Natural Butter Factories ...	4	6	9	4	3	12	6	3	11	12	10	7	87	20	5	25	80.0	20.0
Artificial Butter Factories ...	2	3	4	3	1	1	2	5	2	2	3	1	29	9	8	17	51.0	49.0
Milk Establishments for bottling or canning milk.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese Factories ...	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets ...	17	8	10	—	16	15	9	5	11	20	17	17	153	3	—	3	100.0	—
Wholesale of fish Establishments (Halaqa)	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	9	1	—	1	100.0	—
Bakeries and ovens ...	107	122	120	126	104	162	151	95	151	143	158	170	1,609	378	269	647	58.4	41.6
Sweet-meat Factories...	45	32	29	29	34	50	42	21	32	44	37	36	431	115	36	149	76.0	24.0
Dairies (Sale or handling of milk).	64	64	57	56	46	63	51	47	62	66	61	78	715	180	52	232	77.6	22.4
Manufactories and Dépôts of ice-cream ...	11	7	4	15	39	36	31	23	21	22	4	7	220	51	8	59	88.0	12.0
Pastry and alimentary paste Factories ...	44	41	31	45	26	36	34	25	22	28	29	42	403	86	28	114	75.4	24.6
Bottling Beer Ests. ...	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	21	22	2	24	91.7	8.3
Alcohol Factories ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	—	1	100.0	—
Distilleries ...	1	7	5	10	5	12	4	7	5	2	4	6	68	19	13	32	59.0	40.6
Ice-factories ...	1	1	3	6	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	—	30	6	1	7	85.7	14.3
India-rubber Factories ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	100.0	—
Asphalt and Bitumen Factories ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	100.0	—
Public and Swimming Baths ...	10	8	8	12	10	22	15	9	20	10	10	6	140	39	16	55	71.0	29.0
Candles and Soap Factories ...	4	5	2	1	1	9	4	2	2	1	2	1	34	12	9	21	57.1	42.9
Tanneries ...	26	6	2	4	—	2	—	4	—	4	8	4	60	12	16	28	42.9	57.1
Mineral Acids factories ...	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	9	—	9	100.0	—
Depôts of chemical Products ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	2	100.0	—
Sewage and Refuse Dépôts ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	4	20	5	—	5	100.0	—
Manufactories of Manure from Sewage, Blood, Animal Droppings or Bones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	100.0	—
Flax and Hemp-scutching and carding mills.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	100.0	—
Tobacco and Cigarette Factories ...	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	4	2	2	—	2	18	9	1	10	90.0	10.0
Establishments for Making Alcoholic liquors without Distillation ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	3	100.0	—
Establishments for Pressing and Cleaning Cotton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Establishments for Spinning and Weaving Silk and Cotton etc. worked by mechanical Powers Rag and Bone Stores Blue and Chalk Factories Worked by Mechanical Powers Oil mills Hospitals	4 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 17 8	1 1 3 5 — 3 2 2 3 2 12 27 29	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	7 15 4 6 11 9 7 10 6 8 13 99 21 36	— — 6 — — — 2 1 — — 1 10 6 6	371 356 332 374 331 489 390 295 385 409 393 443 1,124 1,639 68·6 31·4	1,024 990 965 1,246 1,209 997 1,106 823 1,121 1,085 1,150 1,316 4,514 1,639 73·4 26·6	27 29 37 29 28 26 20 28 29 21 40 36 148 32 180 82·3	14 56 27 22 15 10 20 10 17 31 24 29 103 43 146 70·6	2 2 3 — 2 4 3 4 8 10 6 5 49 2 8 75·0	17 16 16 28 23 36 34 24 27 35 31 31 363 52 166 68·7	4 1 3 2 14 8 5 3 5 13 6 11 75 19 76 75·0	— 2 — — 8 3 — — — — — — — — — — —	8 6 — 3 1 — — 2 — 4 6 2 32 7 20 65·0	— 2 — — 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2 — 2 — 3 1 — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1 1 — 1 1 — 1 — — — — 1 4 — 4 1
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2nd Class Establishments.

Groceries
Establishments for the Sale of vegetable oils
Grocery Dépôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour dépôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-cane Crushing Establishment (without mechanical Powers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salted Fish (Fesikh) Dépôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pickling Factories and Pickles Sale Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bouza and other fermented Drinks Fact.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig-Sties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triperies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye works-shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick fields, Tile Works and Potteries etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glue Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catgut Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins Dépôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General and Cattle Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills for Beating, Carding, Pressing or Otherwise Preparing wool, hair, and jute for trade purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rag-Teasing Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and String Factories...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Every Establishments in which Animals are Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills for Grinding Grains and Husks For Trade purposes, Food, or For the Use of the Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) TABLE XXXII.—1928 (continued).

KIND OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	VISITS.												ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY EXPLOITED.					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory and action taken.	TOTAL.	Percentage.	
																	Sat.	Unsat.
2nd CLASS (contd.).																		
Dépôts and Estsablishments for Sale of Natural Butter. Depots and establishments for the sale of Butter Substitute. Ests. for Grinding Coffee and Grains in which Mechanical Powers or Animals are employed	8	4	5	7	7	6	3	4	4	7	7	3	65	25	5	30	83.3	16.7
Vegetable and Fruit Markets (Khadra) Spinning and Weaving of Silk and Cotton without Mechanical Powers	9	8	6	7	10	6	8	2	9	16	12	13	106	56	10	66	85.0	15.0
Public Stables	8	8	4	7	4	—	3	3	11	—	4	6	58	22	6	28	78.6	21.4
Cattle Sheds... ..	41	25	28	5	4	29	15	14	4	25	13	10	215	117	39	156	75.0	25.0
Ests. for the Manufacture of Beverages other than Aerated Waters, Alcoholic or Fermented Drinks	122	104	107	127	88	120	83	106	106	114	157	157	1,391	404	245	649	62.3	37.7
Ests. for the Sale of Fesikh	13	12	19	28	21	36	36	41	23	31	32	35	327	55	25	80	66.7	33.3
Ests. for Roasting and Frying of Fish, Meat, etc.	292	268	247	335	278	262	289	211	281	230	314	305	3,312	990	491	1,481	66.5	33.5
Incubators	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	1	4	75.0	25.0
Ests. for the Sale of Sweet-meat, Pastry and Bread... ..	294	233	239	227	239	218	234	186	243	224	227	279	2,843	1,121	455	1,576	71.2	28.8
Cement Balât Factories and Gypsum and Cement Stores	43	49	45	68	56	52	53	53	49	67	70	56	661	303	50	353	85.8	14.2
Ests. for Cleaning of Canvas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	100.0	00.0
Ests. for Calcination of Bones	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	100.0
Ests. for Making Shoes and Boots in which more than ten workmen are employed	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	9	2	4	6	33.3	66.7
TOTAL 2nd CLASS	23,171	21,372	2,075	2,522	2,377	2,141	2,259	1,756	2,268	2,267	2,435	2,684	27,238	9,372	3,492	12,864	73.0	27.0
3rd CLASS Establishments,																		
Ests. for ironing clothes	256	192	212	264	186	190	190	175	285	210	221	254	2,588	1,066	243	1,309	81.4	18.6
Kunafa Factories... ..	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	1	—	3	5	5	43	14	5	19	73.7	26.3
Butchers Shops	196	166	215	188	170	144	135	130	184	154	188	219	2,089	709	279	988	71.8	28.2
Ests. for the Sale of Fresh Fish	4	7	7	7	4	11	5	8	6	7	4	9	79	20	9	29	69.0	31.0
Poultry Stores	29	28	24	32	18	26	10	19	25	35	43	21	310	73	40	113	64.6	35.4
Vegetable and Fruit Sale Shops	123	128	150	146	135	121	134	105	120	130	133	190	1,615	622	193	815	76.3	23.7
TOTAL 3rd CLASS	612	524	213	641	517	496	479	438	573	539	594	698	6,724	2,504	769	3,273	76.5	23.5
Grand Total of the Three Classes	3,300	3,017	3,020	3,537	3,225	3,126	3,128	2,489	3,226	3,215	3,422	3,825	38,530	13,000	4,776	17,776	73.13	26.87

TABLE XXXIII.—1928.

QISM.	VISITS.												NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY EXISTING.						P.V. OF CONTRAVENTIONS.					REMARKS.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory and action taken.	Total.	Percentage.		Fine.	Fine and closure.	Acquittal.	Total P.V. drawn up.	No. of establishments in which Closure has been effected.	
																	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.						
Ezbekiya	380	333	355	316	351	338	131	334	358	345	325	337	3,903	1,351	124	1,475	91.6	8.4	10	17	—	81	13	
Bab el-Sha'ariya	78	107	112	145	111	120	88	115	72	87	127	127	1,289	802	354	1,156	69.2	30.8	4	26	—	43	—	
Gamal'ya	201	330	138	87	138	215	153	127	51	137	144	112	1,833	675	373	1,048	64.4	35.6	13	72	—	122	9	
Darb el Ahmar	300	120	149	123	62	148	330	286	293	93	94	356	2,354	1,060	163	1,223	86.7	13.3	26	227	—	323	19	
'Abdine	508	345	319	312	379	358	369	113	162	350	337	343	3,895	1,039	670	1,709	60.7	39.3	12	37	1	139	—	
Sayeda I	41	58	45	73	110	137	155	111	78	104	61	83	1,056	553	221	774	71.5	28.5	4	1	2	27	1	
Sayeda II	35	65	37	37	73	84	159	98	93	54	38	66	839	492	186	678	72.6	27.4	2	12	4	23	1	
Mouski	36	5	4	198	77	4	2	33	59	41	112	74	665	517	642	1,159	44.6	55.4	—	—	—	160	—	
Boulaq I	281	272	298	340	341	293	312	318	342	335	321	223	3,676	959	348	1,307	73.4	26.6	12	73	—	113	8	
Boulaq II	437	382	309	375	366	366	403	151	398	377	365	355	4,284	392	210	602	65.1	34.9	15	131	—	203	11	
Shoubra I	256	278	268	275	266	263	198	314	284	270	305	328	3,305	800	443	1,243	64.4	35.6	17	86	1	106	—	
Shoubra II	2	9	155	359	286	211	353	67	378	440	298	584	3,142	626	253	879	71.2	28.8	39	101	1	209	9	
'Abbassya	221	195	205	179	177	201	146	115	219	187	163	185	2,193	1,335	125	1,460	91.6	8.4	—	—	—	25	—	
Khalifa	229	223	324	272	217	291	185	20	239	40	257	199	2,496	856	218	804	73.0	27.0	—	44	—	73	6	
Zeitoun	33	13	33	57	62	53	30	23	25	48	79	77	533	386	52	438	88.0	12.0	—	5	—	9	5	
Heliopolis	1	—	—	61	44	17	54	63	59	97	80	36	512	443	16	459	96.5	3.5	8	11	—	19	—	
Old Cairo	124	74	122	174	118	24	52	198	65	193	313	339	1,796	551	177	728	75.7	24.3	10	13	—	23	12	
Helwân	138	190	157	133	40	6	8	5	43	19	2	18	759	433	201	634	68.3	31.7	—	—	—	1	—	
TOTAL	3,301	2,999	3,036	3,536	3,208	3,129	3,128	2,491	3,218	3,217	3,421	3,842	38,530	13,000	4,776	17,776	73.1	26.9	172	856	9	1,699	94	

Tables A and B show the number of visits made by the sanitary overseers to the unhealthy establishments, the number of establishments actually existing and the number of procès verbaux of contravention drawn up by the various Qism Health Offices.

4.—ETABLISSEMENTS PUBLIQUES.

Under the Law No. 1 of January 9, 1904, 11 theatres, 24 cinemas and 10 establishments of other kind; total 45 already existing were inspected during 1928.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in 9 theatres, 18 cinemas and 6 establishments of other kinds and not satisfactory in 2 theatres, 6 cinemas and 4 establishments of other kinds.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR (FOOD AND NUISANCE INSPECTOR) ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1928.

On the whole, the general sanitary conditions in connection with establishments coming under the supervision of this Department, have been improved, but it is only by continual watchfulness and exertions on the part of the staff, that these improvements can be maintained, owing to the tendency of merchants etc. to fall back into the old habits of carelessness, especially in the case of smaller establishments where the owners are usually uneducated.

One of the greatest difficulties, as heretofore experienced, is in connection with the prevention of access of flies and dust to articles of food, especially in the case of those which are eaten uncooked, as, although in a large number of cases, the owners are willing to provide receptacles such as cupboards which enclose the foodstuff, they are usually very careless about using these receptacles when provided.

Mineral Water Factories.—A great deal of time and attention as usual has been devoted to this class of establishments, and there is no question, but that their general condition is a 100% better than was the case a few years back. To give an instance: for a number of years the tables in use were covered with zinc, with the consequence that owing to the acid nature of the mineral waters which came into contact with these covers, either in the process of inserting the essence into the bottles, or by the casual bursting of a bottle whilst filling, the zinc became eroded very quickly, so that it was impossible to keep the tables clean. I therefore recommended the substitution of marble wherever it was possible. This has now been provided in the majority of factories.

As another instance: a year or so ago, ordinary corks were used in the case of cheaper qualities supplied. These are always a source of contamination, owing to their not always being new, and to the fact that very little care was taken to keep them from exposure to dust, they were also very liable to contamination by handling.

After considerable pressure being brought to bear on the owners of factories who used them, the use of corks during the past year has been entirely discontinued. Now only the proper capsules are employed as stoppers.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced with mineral water factories is in connection with the proper cleansing of the bottles. Even in cool weather when the demand is not great, one cannot be sure that the bottles are being properly washed owing to the tendency of the owners to economise in time and labour. Taking all things into consideration, the results as shown from the analysis may be considered more than satisfactory.

During the present year, 932 samples for analysis were taken, being an increase of 146 over the previous year, and out of this number only 13 contained lactose fermenters, showing a proportion of 1.4% as against 5.08% the previous year. Even with those samples showing lactose fermenters to exist, it may reasonably be inferred that some uncommon circumstances existed to account for the fact as out of the 13, 4 were taken on the same day in August, and 8 on the same day in November.

I may point out that this experience is very similar to that of the previous year. In 1927 out of the whole number of bad results for that year, no less than 15 were from samples taken in August in the space of four consecutive days.

The same number of factories exist as before viz: 26, for although 2 factories were closed during the year, two new ones were opened.

Ice Factories.—A considerable amount of attention has also been paid to this class of establishments. Here again, the same difficulty has to be contended with, as in the case of mineral water factories, *viz*: that a sudden abnormal increase in the demand for supplies, owing to a rapid rise of temperature, results in scamping of the work as regards cleanliness unless very stringent precautions are taken and it is then very easy for the water from which the ice is made to become contaminated, there being so many ways in which this can take place in ice-making. Apart from this, it must not be forgotten also that, as in the case of mineral waters, a very considerable amount of competition exists between the various establishments of the same nature, with the result that frequently, less time and attention is devoted to proper measures being taken to ensure purity, than would be the case were competition less severe.

During the year, 238 samples were taken for analysis, this being an increase of 16 over the previous year.

Out of this number, 14 contained excessive numbers of lactose fermenters giving a percentage of 5·8 against as 6·5 for 1927, so that in the case of ice as well as of mineral waters an improvement has been effected as regards results.

The number of ice factories remains the same as in 1927, *viz*: 9, as although 1 was closed during the year near the Salakhana, another one of much larger capacity was opened at Zamalek.

Moaweneen.—Two Moawens who had been to England, and had obtained there the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, as well as one who had no previous experience underwent a course of training before being appointed to various Qisms in the Inspectorate.

Statistics.—In addition to those already given, the following list shows the number of visits etc. paid, and work carried out during the year, totalling 29,342, this being an increase of 2,108 over the number in 1927.

List of number of visits made and work carried out by the Moaweneen.

Visits re complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,563
Re-visits re complaints...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552
Markets inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Visits to bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,573
„ „ Ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ Mineral water factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
„ „ Cow-sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
„ „ milk-shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912
„ re mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
„ to destructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Samples taken (other than ice and mineral waters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134
Water closets cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ „ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Ventilation shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
Waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,976
Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419
Ice chests repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Tables covered with zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598
Stands raised...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854
Utensils re-tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814
Chimney raised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
Cesspits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Connections made to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Cupboards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Sandaras and partitions removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286

TOTAL 29,342

VIII.—GENERAL SANITATION SECTION.

A.—FOOD.

1. *Milk*.—Table A. shows the number of samples of milk collected monthly from the different Qisms during the year 1928.

Table B shows the total number of samples collected, the number of those that were found genuine and those adulterated and the percentage of the latter during the last 8 years. 1928 shows the highest total and the lowest percentage of adulteration.

2. *Food-stuffs other than milk*.—Table C shows the quantities of food-stuffs destroyed, both on sight with the consent of the owners and after verification of fitness by Laboratory examination in case owners demand it or when we insist on it owing to the quantity being great. The quantities destroyed during 1928 far exceed those of the previous years. In a few cases the food-stuffs suspected were found fit for human consumption on Laboratory examination. The number and kinds of these specimens are mentioned in Table D.

B.—CEMETERIES.

1. The approval of the Inspectorate was given regarding the creation of a new cemetery for the burials of the Fever Hospital at 'Abbassîya.

2. The Inspectorate recommended the disaffection of the old cemeteries mentioned hereafter, having been disused for burial for more than 10 years :—

The old cemetery of Matariya.

Sidi Abdalla Abou Kafas Cemetery.

A cemetery inside the Mosque of el Kharbaky, Bab el Wazir.

Shoubra Cemetery.

El Maalif cemetery.

El Golshany cemetery.

El Tahouna el Faransawiya, Old Cairo.

Sidi Mosalama cemetery.

The cemetery of Ezbet el Sekka el Hadid, Helouan.

El Amiriya cemetery.

3. Approval was given for the establishment of a private tomb inside a mosque at Manshiet el Sadr.

C.—SITES FOR FREE WATER TAPS AND PUBLIC LATRINES.

(a) As no materials were available, the Water Company was unable to erect the water taps, the credit of which was allotted in the Budget of 1928. However a free water tap has been displaced from one place to another at Manial el Roda.

(b) Approval was given for (1) installation of public latrines at Ard el Sett Golson and at Sharia Bahig, Boulaq (2) conversion of the above-ground public latrines at Midan Qantaret el Dikka to under-ground ones.

D.—MOSQUES.

Most of the water systems of the mosques of Cairo were re-inspected this year. 41 water systems were found faulty and as their owners did not execute the repairs asked for, an order of closure was obtained from the Department and put into force in each case. Repairs were carried out to the water systems of 23 mosques.

Table F shows their distribution in the different Qisms.

Up till the end of 1928, 125 applications for connection of mosques to the Main Sewers were received by this Inspectorate and the plans approved. The number actually connected, up till the end of the same year, was 13.

E.—COMPLAINTS.

The number of those received and dealt with regarding questions of general sanitation was 736 of which 104 concerned the prevalence of mosquitoes, 40 were regarding rats and 28 about street gullies.

Table E shows the number of rats caught during each month from the different Governmental Offices. The total number during the whole year was 5,224.

F.—WATER SUPPLY.

At the request of the Inspectorate, energetic steps were taken by the Police to remove boats from the prohibited zone neighbouring the Intake of the Cairo Water Company.

G.—ANTI-MOSQUITO MEASURES.

Staff.—Owing to the outbreak of dengue in Cairo in 1928, the Department decided to undertake a general campaign against mosquitoes.

The scheme is as follows:—

Cairo is divided into four parts, each part to be provided with a store, petroleum, equipment and a “mulahiz.”

An overseer will be appointed for each of the four parts.

Each part is divided into zones, for each a mulahiz and gang of 2 to 4 workmen are appointed, 2 workmen where cesspits are absent or few in number, 3 or 4 workmen where a zone contains many cesspits.

Each zone is divided into 6 parts, one part, to be dealt with each day, the 6 days of the week.

Under this arrangement the same gang works always in the same zone and visits every house every week. In point of fact the same workmen should visit the same houses every week but with the amount of supervision so far at our disposal, this has not hitherto been able to be put in practice.

The gang thus becomes intimately acquainted with the habitations of its own zone and has full knowledge of the existence of cesspits and their whereabouts, defective arrangements leading to mosquito breeding, gullies and places where casual collections of water are likely to be found etc. etc.

The number of mulahezen appointed under training up till the end of the year was 32.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MULAHIZEEN OF ANTI-MOSQUITO GANGS.

Mosquitoes breed by laying their eggs in stagnant water that has remained for 10 days unchanged.

The commonest breeding places are: cesspits, basins and fountains in gardens, small pools under taps in gardens, water left in washing-utensils in houses and on the roof, pots of water placed under legs of ice-chests to prevent ants from crawling up.

Mosquitoes are of different kinds. Certain kinds of mosquitoes by their bite convey certain diseases.

As the eggs take about 7 to 10 days to develop into mosquitoes, it can therefore be easily understood that to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, stagnant water should not be allowed to remain for more than 7 days, or the surface of such water must be treated every 7 days with oil to form a layer on the surface of the water and so prevent the larvae, (little wriggling worms) which develop from the mosquito egg and subsequently become mosquito, from obtaining air to breathe. Without air they cannot live.

In the fountains of gardens it is sometimes found convenient to put fish which eat these larvae.

A fourth method consists in preventing access of mosquitoes to stagnant water by means of use of wire gauze to cover ventilating pipes, gullies, etc:

The work of mosquito supervision in a town is carried on as follows:—

Each gang is given a section of the town for which they will be responsible. This section is divided into 6 parts, one for each working day so that if the work is commenced in a certain house on Saturday, that house will be re-visited by the same mulahez at the same hour of the same day every week, and the tenants know when to expect him and will complain to the Supervisor if he does not come regularly.

In areas where cesspits exist, the following is the procedure:—

The mulahez accompanied by his workmen, each with his bucket full of the mixed crude and refined oil from the oil cart in the street, starts on his visits to the houses allotted to him. When he arrives at a house he asks the tenants if they have been annoyed by mosquitoes during the week. If the answer is in the negative, he enters the house with their permission accompanied by a workman who pours a small quantity of oil down each water closet and sink. He mounts to the roof, where the wash houses are usually situated, and sees that all tubs and basins containing water are emptied by the workman. The water of any water cistern there may be, is inspected by him. He examines the kitchen and servants' room, in each flat, for any collection of water which they may contain. At the same time house-holders are advised to empty out all water in which mosquitoes are likely to breed, as in flower-vases and in such like utensils. The Mulahez with his workman then descends to the basement where he examines carefully every cellar for any water or sewage and then opens the cess-pool of the building and orders the workman to pour into it the suitable amount of oil. Half a litre of mixed crude and refined oil per square metre of water surface will be required. (After a year or two of work it will be possible to reduce the quantity of oil per square metre of water surface.) The oil on the surface of the cess-pool water is well stirred with the broom stick, so that it may spread everywhere evenly. Lastly he visits the garden and examines the fountain and the water taps, flower-pots and the yard if there is one; and then when he finishes he goes on to the next house allotted to him with another workman repeating the process while the first man is carrying out his instructions in the first house. When the first workman has finished he goes back to the Mulahez and carries on as before in another house or flat.

But should the tenants complain of the presence of mosquitoes, he begins a careful search for the mosquito larvae and if it is found that the cess-pool is full, or that the cellars contain water, he at once takes the necessary action.

In areas where the drainage of houses is connected with the Main Drains, special attention should be paid to the wiring of ventilating pipes and gully traps. The use of oil in these houses is, of course, generally unnecessary.

General Sanitation.

TABLE A.—SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1928.

DISTRICT.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	3 2	— —	— —	9 1	— —	7 3	5 1	16 4	— —	8 10	— —	10 9	58 30
Bûlâq II	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 2	10 —	10 —	— —	— —	7 3	13 7	17 3	— —	9 1	10 —	17 3	101 19
Gamâliya	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	7 2	8 1	— —	10 —	— —	9 —	13 5	6 2	8 1	8 1	9 1	10 1	88 14
‘Abbâsiya	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	14 1	— —	— —	8 —	— —	— —	13 3	7 3	6 2	8 2	4 2	9 1	69 14
Khalîfa	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 1	— —	— —	8 —	— —	9 —	5 —	8 1	7 2	5 3	4 3	3 3	57 13
Ezbekîya	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	4 3	8 —	— —	6 —	— —	6 —	15 3	19 —	7 —	10 —	4 6	7 —	86 12
‘Abdîn	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	5 3	6 3	— —	8 —	— —	7 2	16 1	12 6	— —	15 3	8 2	8 4	85 24
Shubra I	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	15 1	6 2	— —	7 2	— —	8 2	6 5	16 4	— —	8 1	8 1	8 1	82 19
Shubra II	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	7 2	8 —	— —	7 2	— —	37 2	17 2	6 4	9 1	16 4	7 3	6 4	120 24
Mûsky	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	6 —	10 —	9 —	— —	— —	5 1	6 1	10 —	6 1	5 3	9 1	7 —	73 7
Darb el Ahmar	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 —	9 —	— —	8 —	— —	8 1	8 —	8 1	8 2	9 —	9 1	7 2	82 7
Bâb el Sha‘riya	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	6 1	4 2	5 —	— —	— —	7 1	6 2	9 1	— —	16 3	9 1	9 8	71 19
Saiyeda Zeinab I	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	6 4	8 2	— —	10 —	— —	10 —	1 —	8 3	— —	20 2	8 2	8 2	79 15
Saiyeda Zeinab II	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	— —	— —	— —	9 —	— —	5 —	9 6	10 —	8 —	7 2	7 1	5 3	60 12
Old Cairo	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	6 1	10 —	10 —	— —	— —	— —	17 2	4 1	1 —	8 1	10 —	14 4	80 9
Zeitûn	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	11 —	9 —	10 —	— —	— —	8 1	6 1	10 —	9 —	17 3	— —	16 2	96 7
Heliopolis	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	15 2	7 1	— —	11 —	— —	8 —	— —	13 1	— —	— —	8 1	44 1	106 6
Helwan	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	10 —	9 —	— —	5 —	— —	25 1	— —	— —	— —	28 1	10 —	7 —	94 2
TOTAL...	... { Genuine ... Adulterated...	139 25	112 11	44 —	106 5	— —	166 17	156 39	179 34	69 9	197 40	124 25	195 48	1,487 253
GRAND TOTAL	...	164	123	44	111	—	183	195	213	78	237	149	243	1,740

TABLE B.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS WITH PERCENTAGE OF THE ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

YEAR.	Total No. of samples.	No. of genuine samples.	No. of adulterated samples.	Percentage of adulterated samples.
1921	1,241	1,020	221	17·8
1922	954	774	180	18·8
1923	860	661	199	23·1
1924	1,069	808	261	24·4
1925	1,012	758	254	25·1
1926	1,523	1,120	403	26·4
1927	1,438	1,150	288	20·0
1928	1,740	1,478	253	14·5

TABLE C.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF FOOD-STUFFS DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR 1928.

NATURE OF FOOD-STUFFS.	QUANTITIES DESTROYED.		TOTAL.
	After examination at P.H. Laboratories.	At sight.	
Sardine	6,560 tins.	{ 10,869 tins. 37 okes.	17,429 tins. 37 okes.
Salmon	—	454 tins.	454 tins.
Herrings... ..	22 „	{ 2,964 „ 162 okes. 2 barrels.	2,986 „ 162 okes. 2 barrels.
Beans	139 „	985 tins.	1,124 tins.
Tunny	8 „	{ 1,145 „ 60 kilos.	1,153 „ 60 kilos.
Jam (various kinds)	493 „	{ 4,667 tins. 50 okes. 99 jars.	5,160 tins. 50 okes. 99 jars.
Condensed Milk	65 „	2,037 tins.	2,102 tins.
Sauce	164 „	4,314 „	4,478 „
Peas	—	1,875 „	1,875 „
Macaroni	—	{ 514 „ 37 okes.	514 „ 37 okes.
Preserved meat	126 „	{ 718 tins. 13 okes. 3 hens. 2 hams.	844 tins. 13 okes. 3 hens. 2 hams.
Liver	3 specimens.	143 tins.	{ 3 specimens. 143 tins.
Sausage	—	{ 106 „ 4½ kilos.	106 „ 4½ kilos.
Cheese	—	{ 254 okes. 48 cakes.	254 okes. 48 cakes.
Syrup	—	5 bottles	5 bottles.
Oil	1 specimen.	23 okes.	{ 1 specimen & 23 okes.

TABLE C.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF FOOD-STUFFS DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR 1928 (*continued*).

NATURE OF FOOD-STUFFS.	QUANTITIES DESTROYED.		Total.
	After examination of samples at P.H. Laboratories.	At sight.	
Pickles	—	{ 235 bottles. 2 large tins. 175 tins. 80 okes.	235 bottles. 2 large tins. 175 tins. 80 okes.
Preserved Fruits (various kinds).	{ 56 tins.	{ 328 tins. 2 okes.	384 tins. 2 okes.
Tamarind	4 sacks.	10 „	4 sacks. 10 okes.
Preserved vegetables	1,488 tins.	{ 711 tins. 48 okes.	2,199 tins. 48 okes.
Salted fish (Melôha)	{ 1 large tin. 7 pottery vessels.	— — —	1 large tin. 7 pottery vessels.
Anchovy... ..	172 tins.	{ 115 tins. 61 okes. 1 large tin.	287 tins. 61 okes. 1 large tin.
Soup	8 „	71 tins.	79 tin.
Butter	5 specimen.	{ 170 okes. 7 tins.	{ 5 specimens. 170 okes. 7 tins.
Coffee	1 specimen.	—	1 specimen
Cooked vegetables	—	{ 58 okes. 112 tins.	58 okes. 112 tins.
Tomatoes	—	{ 14 kantars. 86 bottles.	14 kantars. 86 rottles.
Mustard	—	{ 64 tins 251 bottles	64 tins 251 bottles
Dry fruits	—	{ 50 okes dates 8 „ nuts 10 „ almonds 4 okes Qamar el Din 9 okes walnuts	50 okes dates 8 „ nuts 10 „ almonds 4 okes Qamar el Din 9 okes walnuts
Vinegar	—	8 okes	8 okes
Pepper	—	{ 17 okes 24 tins	17 okes 24 tins
Oranges	—	10,267 oranges	10,267 oranges
Lemons	—	12 lemons	12 lemons
Honey	—	48 tins	48 tins
Olives	—	{ 75 okes 7 tins 2 large tins	75 okes 7 tins 2 large tins
Tea	—	4,596 rottles	4,596 rottles
Cocoa	—	18 tins	18 tins
Fish... ..	—	{ 300 rottles 210 tins 147 okes	300 rottles 210 tins 147 okes
Soap	—	100 pieces	100 pieces
Eggs	—	2,120 eggs	2,120 eggs
Sweetmeats	—	{ 64 kilogs 124 packets 25 tins 207 pieces	64 kilogs 124 packets 25 tins 207 pieces
Fruits	—	{ 718 okes 137 ones	718 okes 137 ones

TABLE D.—SHOWING THE SPECIMENS OF FOOD-STUFFS FOUND ON EXAMINATION TO BE FIT FOR HUMAN COMSUMPTOIN DURING THE YEAR 1928.

NATURE OF FOOD-STUFFS.	No. OF SPECIMENS.
Cheese	1
Tamarind	1
Preserved meat	5
Salted fish (bacalah)	1
Liver	1
Butter	2
Coffee	1

TABLE E.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RATS CAUGHT DURING THE YEAR 1928.

NAME OF PLACE.	No. OF RATS.
Abdin Palace	428
Boulaq Police Stores	673
Arsenal Store	265
Main Drainage Department	150
Mechanical Transport Department	13
Qasr el Aini Hospital	236
State Archives	135
El Azhar Mosque	205
Cairo Governorate	174
Native Court of Appeal	4
Mousky Court	29
Savoy House	454
Public Health Department	69
Ministry of Public Works Stores	3
Ministry of War... ..	135
E.S.R. Engine-Stores	13
Abdin Court	151
Abbasiya Court... ..	38
Mixed Tribunals... ..	134
Industrial and Commercial Exposition	129
General Post Office	102
Ministry of Finance and Council of Ministers... ..	603
Egyptian State Telephone Buildings	396
Indentity Office	226
Mines Department	163
Census Department	126
Ministry of Agriculture	103
Ministry of Justice	3
Orphans School at Rod el Farag	36
Banba Qaden Technical School	28
TOTAL	5,224

TABLE F.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WATER SYSTEMS IN MOSQUES EITHER CLOSED OR REPAIRED DURING THE YEAR 1928.

QISM.	Water system closed.	Water system repaired
Gamaliya	6	0
Khalifa	5	4
Bab el Sha'riya	1	2
Boulaq I	1	3
Boulaq II	0	3
Abdin	1	1
Helouan	0	1
Old Cairo	6	1
Abbassiya	0	2
El Darb el Ahmar	14	3
Heliopolis	1	0
Shoubra I	3	1
Sayeda Zeinab	3	2
Zeitoun	0	0
Mousky	0	0
Shoubra II... ..	0	0
TOTAL... ..	41	23

SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1928.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED.	RESULT.			
		Convic- tions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Considera- tion.
"Vidange" and "Depotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by Arrêté of June 2, 1910	288	219	—	2	67
Practice of Medicine and its Branches. Décret-Loi No. 66-1928	14	4	—	3	7
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	7	5	—	—	2
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897 and by Law No. 9 of 1917	717	450	16	80	171
Enclosure of Waste Lands. Arrêté of June 15, 1893 ...	141	82	—	6	53
CEMETERIES :—					
Inhumation, Exhumation and Transport of Bodies Abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876 and March 26 and October 30, 1877	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries. Unauthorized Inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	2	2	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895 and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895 and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of 1911 and No. 10 of 1913 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	13	9	—	3	1
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of 1917 and No. 3 of 1918	1	—	—	—	1
Prophylactic Measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and <i>Birkas</i> near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	1	—	—	—	1
Measures against Malaria and Law No. 1, 1926	32	12	—	16	4
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of 1904, Decree-Law of 21st March 1925	90	49	2	6	33
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	1	1	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of 1906 and Arrêté of October 30, 1913, modified by Arrêté of December 22, 1924	—	—	—	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—
Public Latrines and "Dépendances" of Mosques and <i>Zâwiyas</i> . Law No. 14 of 1911	4	1	—	1	2
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	90	69	5	4	12
"Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux." Law No. 13 of 1904 and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	2,563	2,005	11	70	477
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913.	807	634	3	6	164
Adulteration of Milk. Art. 302 of the Native Penal Code. Arrêté of 18-5-25	243	161	1	1	80
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334—336 and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. (6)	484	470	1	4	9
Sale of Meat in Public Roads Arrêté of 1893 and 1907	2	—	—	—	2
Mooring of Dahabeas—Arrêté of Cairo Governorate... of 13-10-1924	2	—	—	—	2
Arrêté of Cairo Governorate re Markets.	22	17	—	—	5
TOTAL	5,524	4,190	39	202	1,093

H.—WELLS.

The existence in Cairo of great number of shallow wells constitutes a potential danger to health which would become a serious menace in time of cholera. Considerable trouble was taken in 1923 to obtain an accurate list of all the wells in Cairo.

According to researches made the number existing amounts to 2,594 distributed as follows:—

‘Abbassiya 17, Bab el Sha’riya 11, Boulaq II 234, Ezbakiya 3, Khalifa 98, Old Cairo 0, Shoubra 3, Zeitoun 104, ‘Abdin 6, Boulaq I 6, el Darb el Ahmar 489, Gamaliya 388, Mousky 283, Sayeda Zeinab 900 and Helouan 52.

Most of the wells were made before the Public Water Supply existed in the town and the distance from the River was so great as to render the transport very inconvenient. As these wells are shallow and almost certainly to be polluted and unfit for use, it was decided by us that energetic steps should be taken to secure their closure. To effect this, a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of Cairo was called on the 27th September 1928 under the presidency of H.E. The Governor of Cairo and a resolution was passed that Cairo Health Inspectorate should take samples from the water of these wells, have these samples examined at the Public Health Laboratories and report to the Sanitary Committee on those found polluted, so that an order might be given for their filling.

This procedure was carried and on the 27th December 1928 a list of 285 polluted wells in the Qism of Sayeda Zeinab I was submitted to the Sanitary Committee. An order was given by the Sanitary Committee to have them filled up.

It may be mentioned that not one sample of those examined was found fit for use.

The work is being continued.

I.—BIRKAS.

The birkas filled up during the year 1928 were 8 in number. Their distribution was as follows:—

7 Old Cairo (Government property).

1 Zeitoun (private property).

J.—DISINFECTIONS OF SLUMS.

Owing to the high death-rates and the great prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases during the summer months of 1928, it was decided by the Under-Secretary of state that the most filthy slums of Cairo should be cleaned up.

The work was commenced on 24/7/1928 and continued until about the middle of November. A small amount of work was also done after this date.

The procedure followed was that the houses were emptied of awful accumulations of filth of years, which were taken away and burned.

Contents of the houses were taken away to the sun for three days and the whole of the inside of houses limewashed.

1.—*Localities that were thus Disinfected.*

(a) Large area in Boulâq bounded on the South by Sharia Fouad el Awal, on the North by the railway line at Tel Nasr, on the East by Sharia el Teraa el Boulaqîa and on the West by el ‘Adawiya.

(b) Ezbet el Safeeh near Qoubbeh Palace.

(c) Ezbet el Mohammady.

(d) Manchiet el Sadr.

(e) Haret el Hadra in Clot Bey.

(f) Ezbet el Sa’idi, Ramleh near Embâba Bridge.

2.—*Personnel.*

11 Disinfectors.

14 Reises.

180 Labourers.

Number of men in each gang: 4 or 5.

Where a disinfecter had only one gang, the number was 4 and no Reis.

Where the disinfecter had 2 or more gangs working under him, each gang was provided with a Reis.

The total number of gangs employed was about 18.

3.—*Number of Houses Disinfected.*

This cannot be given except in the case of Boulaq area which is by far the largest of any of the areas disinfected.

The No. of houses disinfected in Boulaq was 1,968.

4.—*Cost.*

Wages: roughly L.E. 1,450.

Lime: No record at the Inspectorate.

NOTE ON THE SUPERVISION OF THE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT THE
MOULID EL NABI GROUND (CELEBRATION OF 1928),

It will be useful to record once in detail for future reference the measures taken to keep in sanitary condition during the time of the moulid, the ground on which the moulid was held.

The celebration of the Moulid el Nebi took place officially from the 19th until the 26th August 1928. In reality the celebration lasted from Wednesday the 22nd August until Sunday the 26th, *i.e.* 5 days.

The ground previously used for this purpose for many years past having been assigned for the erection of a certain Government building, the celebration took place this year on the Cavalry Exercise Ground of the Egyptian Army at 'Abbassiya.

The sanitary arrangements were made and supervised as usual by Cairo Health Inspectorate.

The following articles were issued at our request by the Central Stores :—

10 Portable latrines (Canvas and wooden pole supports):

10 Buckets with covers for latrines:

10 Seats covered with zinc for latrines:

6 Brushes:

6 Handles for brushes:

10 Receptacles for lysol.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Metre of lime:

60 Pegs:

1 Hammer for pegs.

2 Wooden notices with posts.

1 Tent with 1 pole.

2 Sacks.

The portable latrines and accessories were erected in 5 groups of two, each on that side of the ground furthest from the 'Abbassiya Road.

A contract was made with a Sewage Transport Company for the provision of vidange carts to receive the contents of the latrine buckets and the supply of 5 men to empty the buckets and to keep the latrines clean, and a carter for the vidange cart. One reis for supervision.

In view of the position of the ground on which the Moulid was held special efforts were made to keep it in a sanitary condition. An experienced Nuisance Inspector was put in charge and remained on duty the whole time. Extra men were also appointed to keep clean the ground in the neighbourhood of the latrines. Furthermore, notices were posted showing the position of the latrines and at night, lamps were hired for this purpose.

The general cleanliness of the ground is the concern of the Scavenging and Watering Service but this was also closely supervised by Cairo Health Inspectorate delegates.

Two "Sais" from the Inspectorate were despatched to assist in having instructions carried out.

Policemen were obtained from the Commandant of Police for the last two days and nights of the Moulid which are the days on which the Moulid is most frequented.

The Nuisance Inspector charged by us with the supervision was most energetic and untiring in his efforts to enforce our instructions.

This ground cannot be considered a satisfactory place for the celebration of the Moulid el Nabi. It has been used for many years past as a Cavalry Exercise Ground, and the surface consists, not of clean sand, but of a dirty mixture of sand and dust from the road, disintegrated horse manure and other dirt.

After having been utilised for 5 days for the Moulid which many thousands of people attend, it may easily be imagined that its condition must be less satisfactory still, however well it may be cleaned up and it was in fact very thoroughly cleaned up by the Scavenging and Watering Service after the termination of the Moulid.

The number of people who attended the celebration of the Moulid last year was estimated at 100,000. This year the number was very much greater.

Cairo City Weekly Weather State for 1928.

(from the Reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1928.
(From the Reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

No. of Week.	WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.).						HUMIDITY Per Cent.		RAINFALL (m.m.)		SUNSHINE (Hours).		CLOUD.		WIND.		NILE GAUGE EL RôDA.	
		Maximum.	Difference from Normal.	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Per Cent of Possible.	0-10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.
1	January 1-7...	20·6	+1·0	10·7	+2·8	15·6	+1·8	82	—	0·8	-1·0	6·7	65	6·9	+2·7	0	Calm.	14·45	-0·60
2	" 8-14...	20·3	+1·0	9·4	+2·0	14·8	+1·4	76	—	Drops.	-1·8	6·7	65	5·4	+1·2	1	S.	14·37	-0·57
3	" 15-21...	20·6	+1·4	8·9	+1·7	14·8	+1·6	77	—	Drops.	-1·8	7·6	73	1·4	-2·8	1	S.	14·43	-0·41
4	" 22-28...	21·2	+1·8	7·8	+0·4	14·5	+1·1	78	—	0·0	-1·8	8·9	84	1·7	-2·2	1	S.	15·44	+0·65
5	" 29-4 February	23·5	+3·7	10·9	+3·3	17·2	+3·5	74	—	Drops.	-1·3	7·0	65	4·0	+0·4	1	S.	15·80	+0·87
6	February 5-11...	20·7	+0·4	8·9	+1·1	14·8	+0·8	74	—	0·0	-1·0	7·6	70	1·4	-2·2	1	N.	15·79	+0·46
7	" 12-18...	21·7	+0·7	9·9	+1·8	15·8	+1·2	70	—	0·8	-0·2	7·7	70	4·6	+1·3	1	S.S.E.	15·79	+0·33
8	" 19-25...	19·5	-2·2	8·3	-0·4	13·9	-1·3	77	—	2·4	+1·4	6·7	59	4·3	+1·0	2	S.W.	15·75	+0·27
9	" 26-4 March	17·8	-4·8	5·6	-3·8	11·7	-4·3	74	—	0·2	-1·0	7·4	64	4·8	+1·5	2	N.	15·76	+0·26
10	March 5-11...	23·4	0·0	9·0	-0·9	16·2	-0·4	74	—	Drops.	-1·3	9·1	77	3·4	+0·1	0	Calm.	15·76	+0·25
11	" 12-18...	26·0	+1·8	10·6	+0·1	18·3	+0·9	73	—	0·0	-1·3	10·9	92	0·0	-3·3	1	N.	15·74	+0·22
12	" 19-25...	22·3	-2·8	9·3	-1·9	15·8	-2·4	70	—	Drops.	-1·3	8·6	70	2·6	-0·6	1	N.	15·72	+0·24
13	" 26-1 April	26·9	+1·0	11·6	-0·1	19·2	+0·4	60	—	0·0	-1·2	11·0	88	0·0	-3·2	1	N.N.W.	15·65	+0·20
14	April 2-8...	27·0	+0·2	12·2	-0·2	19·6	0·0	60	—	Drops.	-0·5	9·1	72	2·3	-0·8	1	S.	15·63	+0·21
15	" 9-15...	30·3	+2·5	12·8	-0·2	21·6	+1·2	62	—	0·0	-0·5	11·8	92	1·7	-1·4	1	N.	15·65	+0·26
16	" 16-22...	36·4	+7·8	16·0	+2·3	26·2	+5·0	51	—	0·0	-0·5	11·7	90	0·9	-2·2	1	N.	15·66	+0·26
17	" 23-29...	33·1	+3·6	18·0	+3·6	25·6	+3·6	56	—	0·0	-0·5	12·1	91	0·9	-2·0	2	N.	15·68	+0·30
18	" 30-6 May	33·8	+3·4	18·3	+3·1	26·0	+3·2	52	—	0·0	-0·4	10·3	77	2·3	-0·4	1	N.	15·65	+0·27
19	May 7-13...	33·3	+2·1	16·7	+0·8	25·0	+1·4	57	—	0·0	-0·4	10·6	78	1·7	-0·9	2	N.	15·69	+0·32
20	" 14-20...	37·4	+5·4	18·2	+1·6	27·8	+3·5	48	—	0·0	-0·4	12·0	88	0·3	-2·0	1	N.	15·77	+0·41
21	" 21-27...	36·1	+3·3	19·6	+2·3	27·8	+2·8	52	—	0·0	-0·4	11·9	86	0·6	-1·5	1	N.W.	15·75	+0·39
22	" 28-3 June	31·5	-1·9	17·4	-0·6	24·8	-1·3	58	—	0·0	-0·3	12·5	90	0·6	-1·2	3	N.	15·77	+0·41

24	"	11-17...	...	...	35.5	+0.8	20.8	+1.4	28.2	+1.2	60	—	0.0	-0.2	12.8	92	2.0	+1.0	1	N.	13.73	+0.38
25	"	18-24...	...	...	33.9	-1.3	20.0	+0.1	27.0	-0.6	61	—	0.0	-0.2	13.1	93	2.6	+1.2	1	N.W.	15.80	+0.39
26	"	25- 1 July	...	...	35.1	-0.3	20.5	+0.1	27.8	-0.1	63	—	0.0	-0.2	13.1	93	3.1	+1.6	1	N.	15.78	+0.34
27	July	2- 8...	...	...	35.3	-0.1	20.9	+0.2	28.1	+0.1	64	—	0.0	0.0	12.5	90	1.4	-0.8	1	N.W.	15.77	+0.29
28	"	9-15...	...	...	35.6	+0.2	21.0	0.0	28.3	+0.1	63	—	0.0	0.0	12.6	91	2.0	-0.5	0	Calm.	15.79	+0.28
29	"	16-22...	...	...	35.7	+0.3	21.7	+0.4	28.7	+0.3	67	—	0.0	0.0	12.3	89	4.0	+1.2	1	N.	15.81	+0.26
30	"	23-29...	...	...	36.5	+1.2	22.2	+0.7	29.4	+1.0	66	—	0.0	0.0	12.1	89	4.6	+1.7	1	N.W.	15.84	+0.21
31	"	30- 5 August	...	...	37.6	+2.4	23.2	+1.5	30.4	+2.0	65	—	0.0	0.0	12.3	90	2.6	-0.5	1	N.W.	15.98	+0.22
32	August	6-12 ..	...	...	36.3	+1.3	21.9	+0.3	29.1	+0.8	64	—	0.0	0.0	12.3	91	2.3	-0.9	2	N.	16.61	+0.65
33	"	13-19...	...	...	36.9	+2.1	22.0	+0.5	29.4	+1.2	62	—	0.0	0.0	11.8	89	0.6	-2.6	0	Calm.	17.21	+0.81
34	"	20-26...	...	...	36.0	+1.6	22.7	+1.7	29.4	+1.7	66	—	0.0	0.0	11.9	92	2.9	-0.2	1	N.W.	17.35	+0.09
35	"	27- 2 Sept.	...	...	35.3	+1.3	22.6	+2.1	29.0	+1.8	71	—	0.0	0.0	11.5	90	1.1	-1.9	0	Calm.	18.22	+0.30
36	September	3- 9...	...	...	32.9	-0.8	21.5	+1.4	27.2	+0.3	66	—	0.0	0.0	11.5	91	2.9	+0.1	1	N.	18.90	+0.69
37	"	10-16...	...	...	32.1	-1.2	19.8	+0.2	26.0	-0.4	68	—	0.0	0.0	11.4	91	2.9	-0.1	0	Calm.	18.81	+0.42
38	"	17-23...	...	...	32.9	+0.3	20.4	+1.2	26.6	+0.7	74	—	0.0	0.0	11.4	92	1.4	-1.2	0	Calm.	18.67	+0.16
39	"	24-30...	...	...	33.9	+2.1	20.6	+2.0	27.2	+2.0	74	—	0.0	0.0	10.8	89	5.1	+2.7	1	N.	18.50	-0.11
40	October	1- 7...	...	...	31.4	+0.3	19.9	+1.9	25.6	+1.0	75	—	0.0	-0.4	10.8	90	4.0	+1.7	0	Calm.	18.15	-0.49
41	"	8-14...	...	...	29.5	-0.8	17.0	-0.5	23.2	-0.7	71	—	0.0	-0.4	10.3	87	4.0	+1.7	0	Calm.	17.90	-0.62
42	"	15-21...	...	...	29.6	0.0	17.1	+0.3	23.4	+0.2	76	—	0.0	-0.4	10.3	89	1.7	-0.7	0	N.	17.73	-0.78
43	"	22-28...	...	...	29.2	+0.6	16.4	+0.4	22.8	+0.5	78	—	0.0	-0.4	10.0	88	1.4	-1.1	2	N.	17.79	-0.83
44	"	29- 4 Nov.	...	...	28.1	+0.4	16.2	+0.9	22.2	+0.7	82	—	0.0	-0.4	10.2	91	1.4	-1.2	1	N.	17.61	-0.94
45	November	5-11...	...	...	29.9	+3.0	15.1	+0.5	22.5	+1.7	78	—	0.0	-0.5	9.2	84	4.0	+1.2	1	N.	17.26	-0.89
46	"	12-18...	...	...	26.5	+0.6	15.2	+1.5	20.8	+1.0	72	—	0.0	-0.5	9.3	86	2.9	0.0	0	Calm.	17.15	-0.52
47	"	19-25...	...	...	23.1	-1.5	13.2	+0.6	18.2	-0.4	76	—	4.4	+3.9	7.6	72	3.4	+0.3	1	S.S.E.	17.15	-0.08
48	"	26- 2 Dec.	...	...	24.1	+0.7	10.0	-1.5	17.0	-0.4	72	—	0.8	+0.3	6.6	63	5.1	+1.6	0	Calm.	16.85	+0.01
49	December	3- 9...	...	...	20.1	-2.1	9.1	-1.4	14.6	-1.8	68	—	0.0	-0.8	8.9	86	1.7	-2.1	1	S.S.E.	16.36	-0.18
50	"	10-16...	...	...	22.5	+1.4	10.2	+0.6	16.4	+1.0	60	—	0.8	-0.8	8.2	80	1.7	-2.3	2	S.	16.08	-0.21
51	"	17-23...	...	...	20.0	-0.4	7.4	-1.5	13.7	-0.9	72	—	0.0	-1.6	8.5	84	2.3	-1.9	1	S.E.	15.97	-0.12
52	"	24-31...	21.7	+1.7	9.6	+1.2	15.6	+1.4	78	—	Drops.	-1.6	8.1	80	2.3	-2.0	1	S.E.	15.74	-0.02
												—	0.0	-1.8	6.5	64	6.0	+1.8	1	S.E.	14.77	-0.45

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نسبة اصابات ووفيات الأمراض المعدية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل الف من السكان
ZYMOTIC DISEASES CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

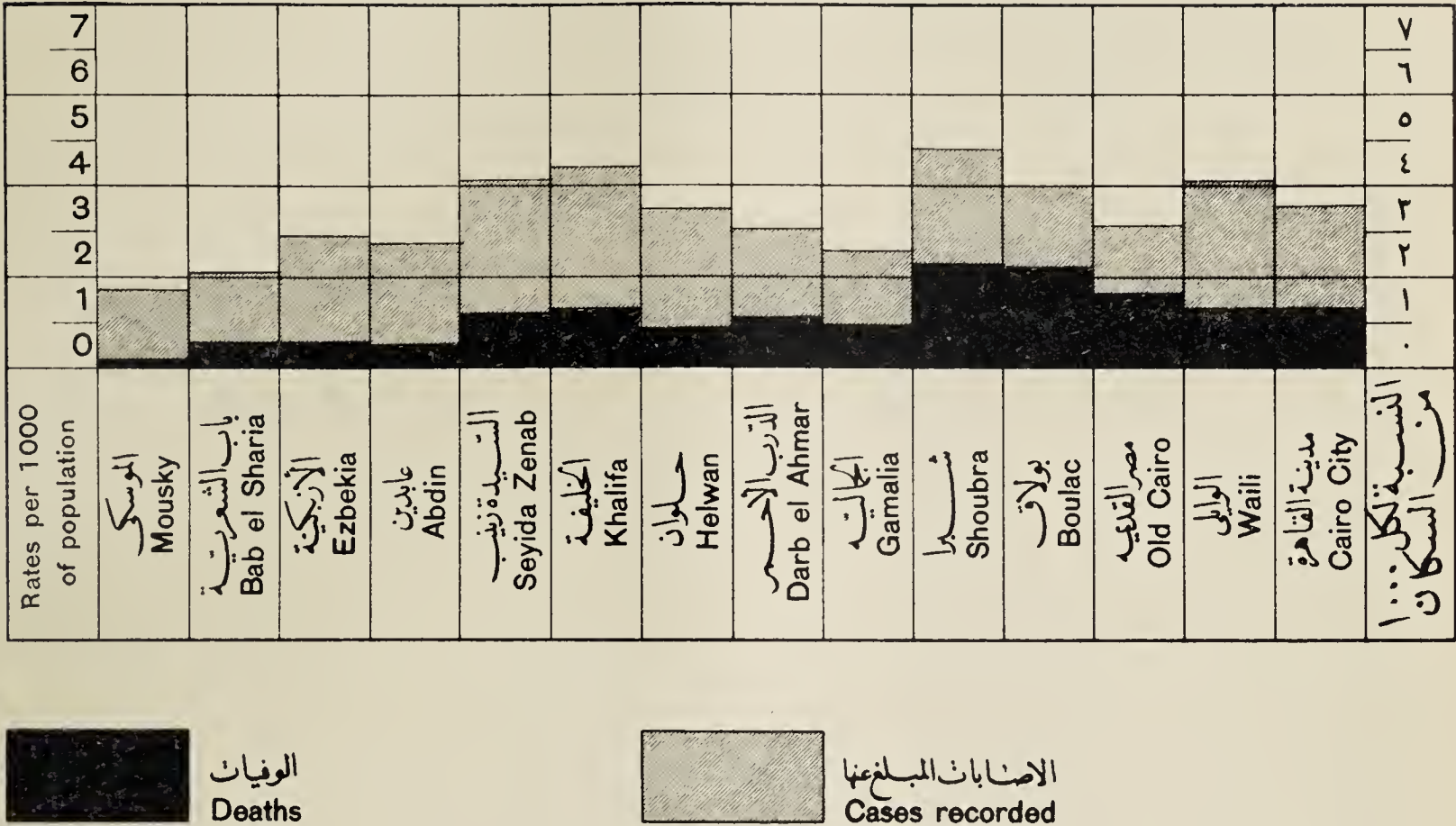


Fig. 2

الشكل رقم ٢

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الجدري باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل مائة الف من السكان
SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

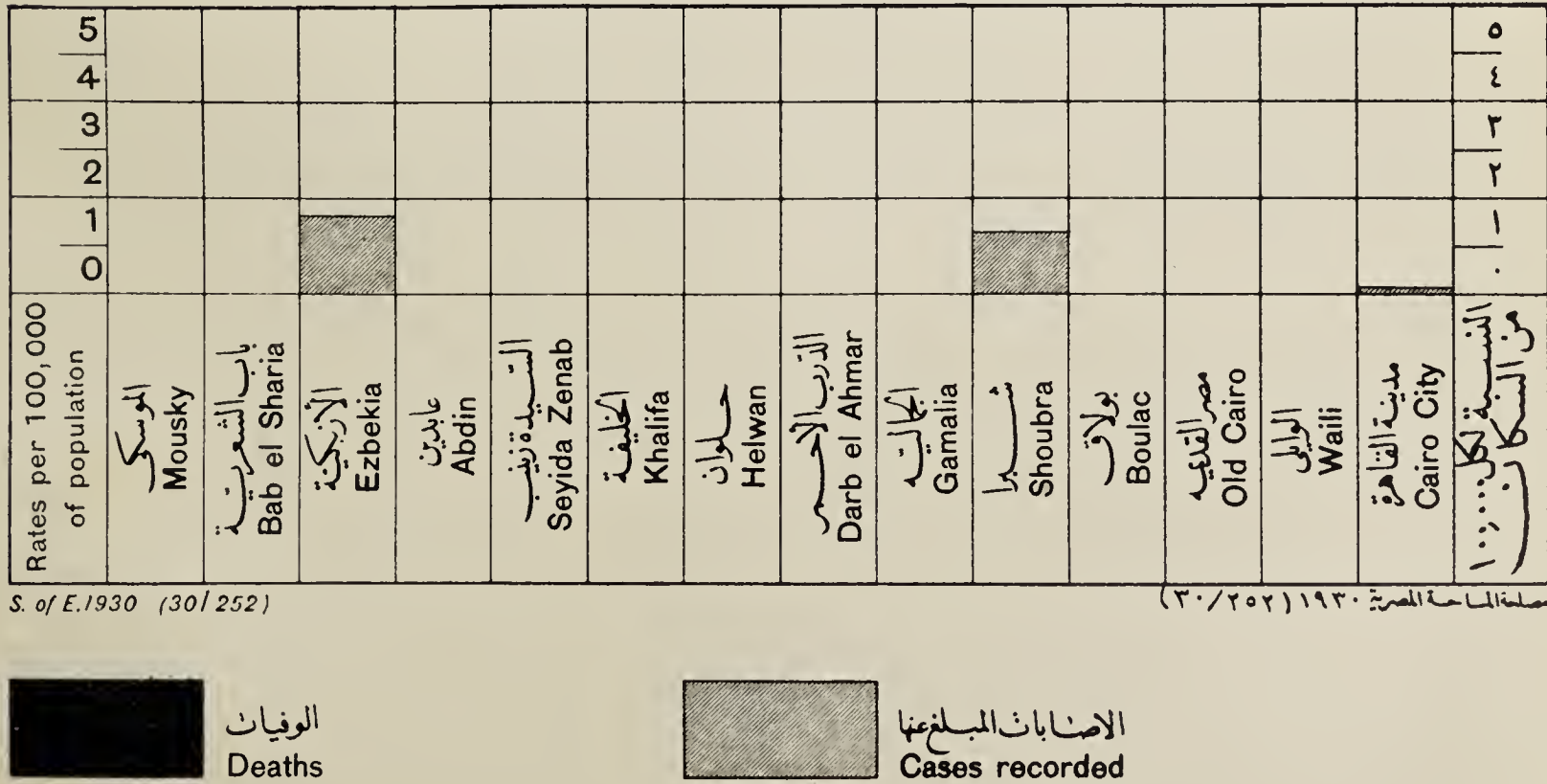
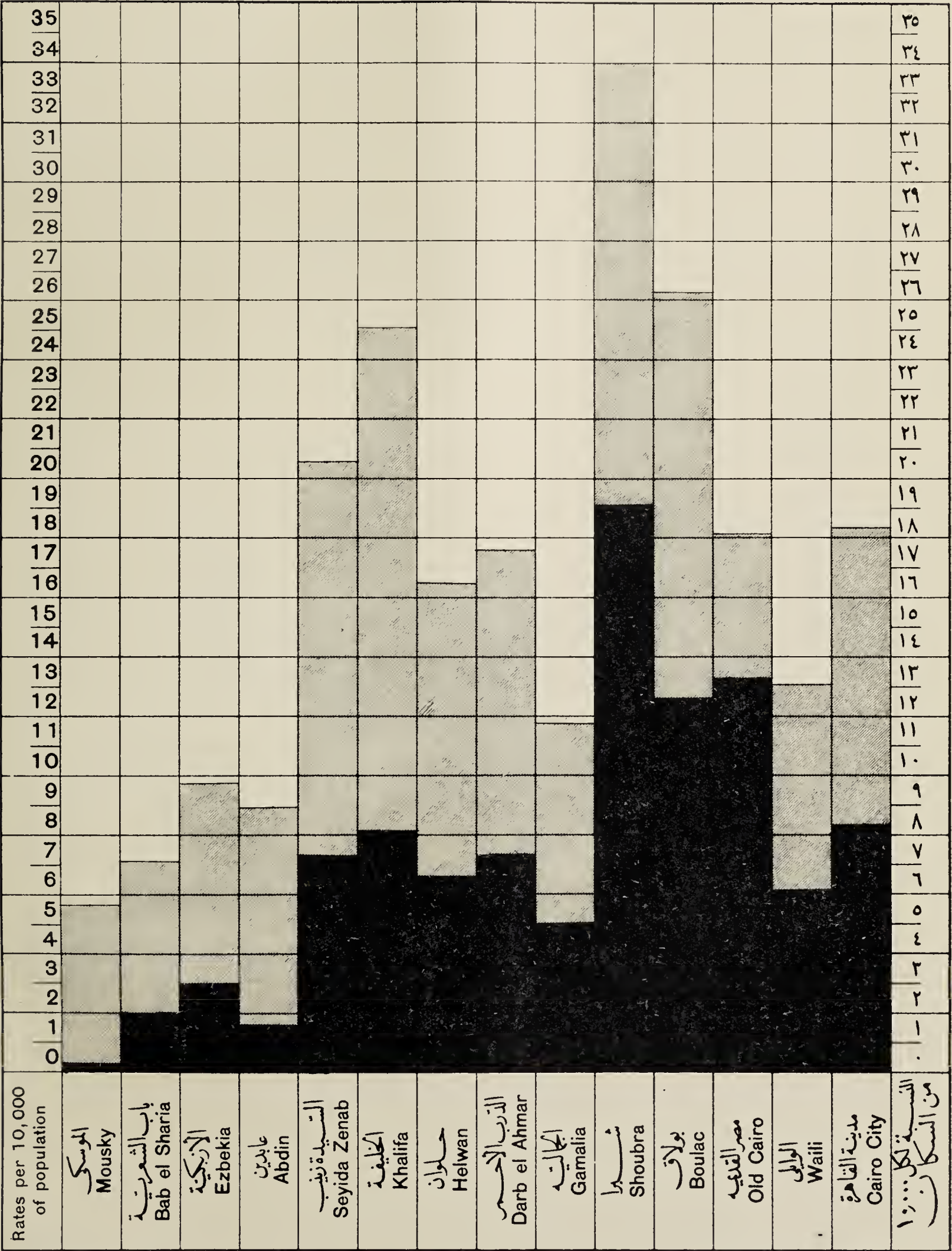


Fig. 3
Cairo City Health Report 1928

الشكل رقم ٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

ملحق المراجعة المصرية ١٩٣٠ (٢٥٢/٣٠)



الوفيات
Deaths

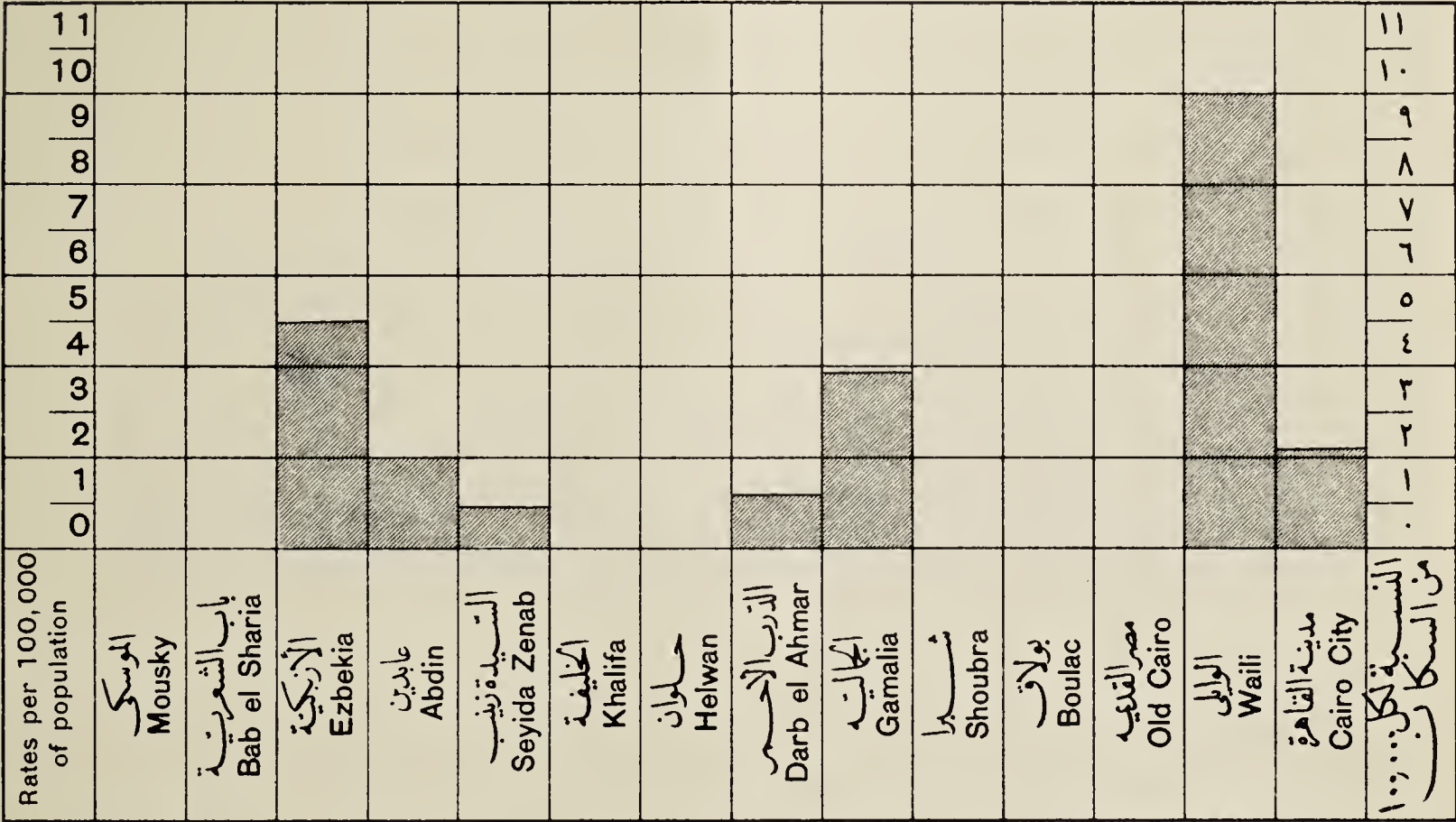


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 4
Cairo City Health Report 1928

الشكل رقم ٤
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل مائة الف من السكان
SCARLET FEVER CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



S. o/ E. 1930 (30/ 252) حلة المباحة المصيرة ١٩٣٠ (٢٥٢/ ٣٠)

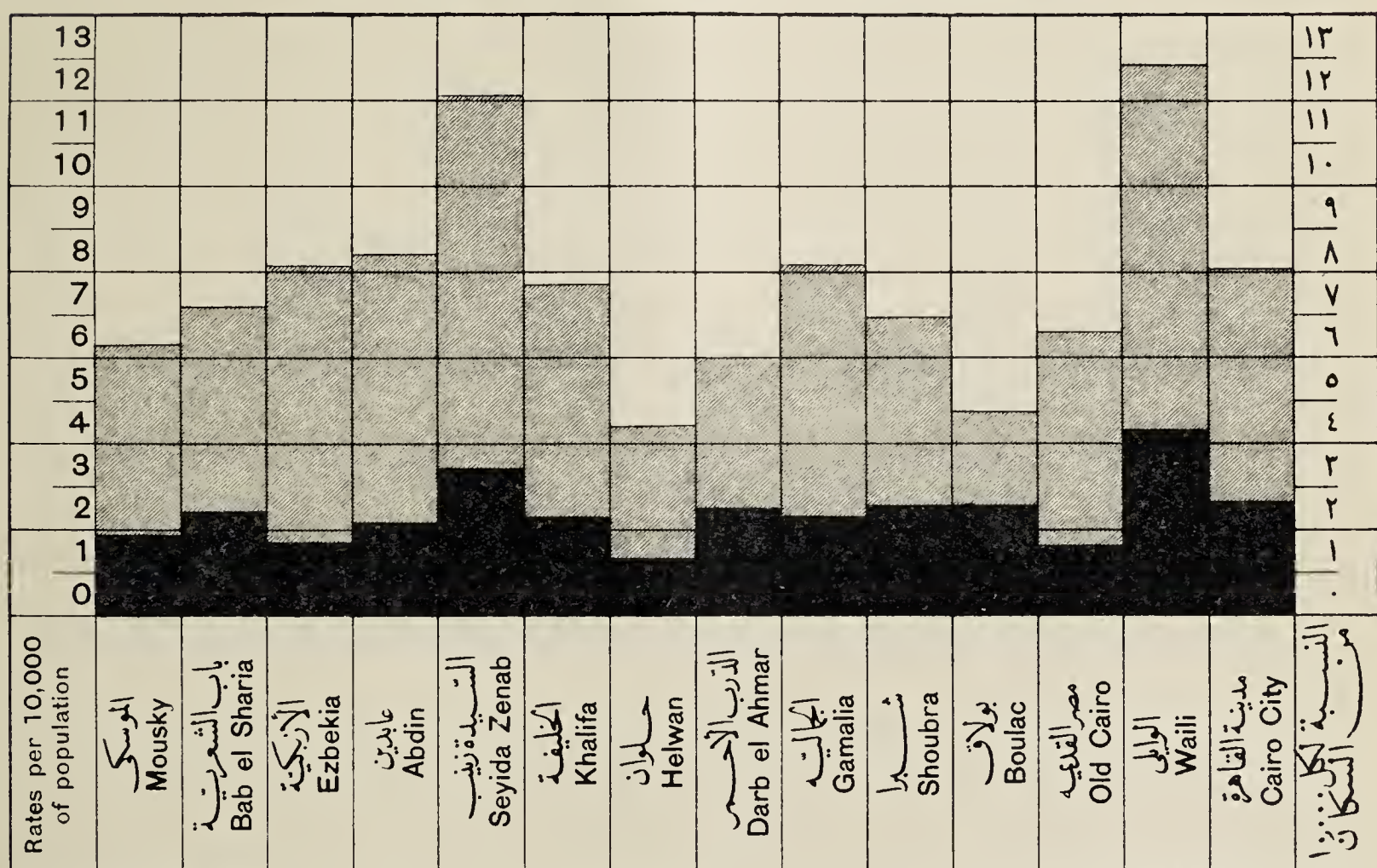
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 5
Cairo City Health Report 1928

الشكل رقم ٥
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الدفتريا باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
DIPHThERIA CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

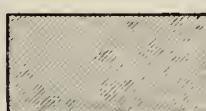


S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣٠ (٢٥٢/٣٠)



الوفيات
Deaths

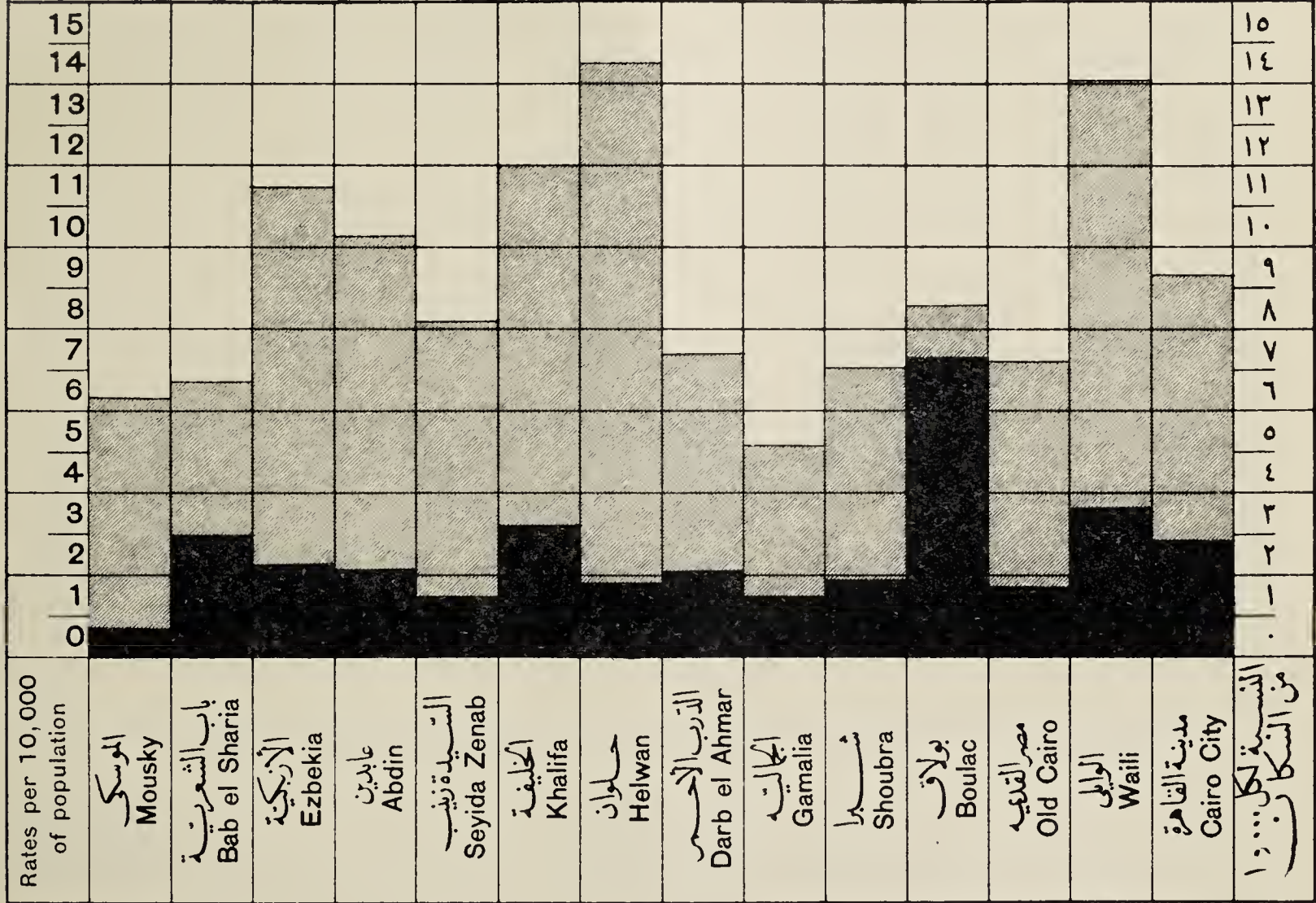


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 6
Cairo City Health Report 1928

الشكل رقم ٦
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفودية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



S. of E. 1930 (30/252) صحة المباحة المصرية ١٩٣٠ (٢٥٢/٣٠)

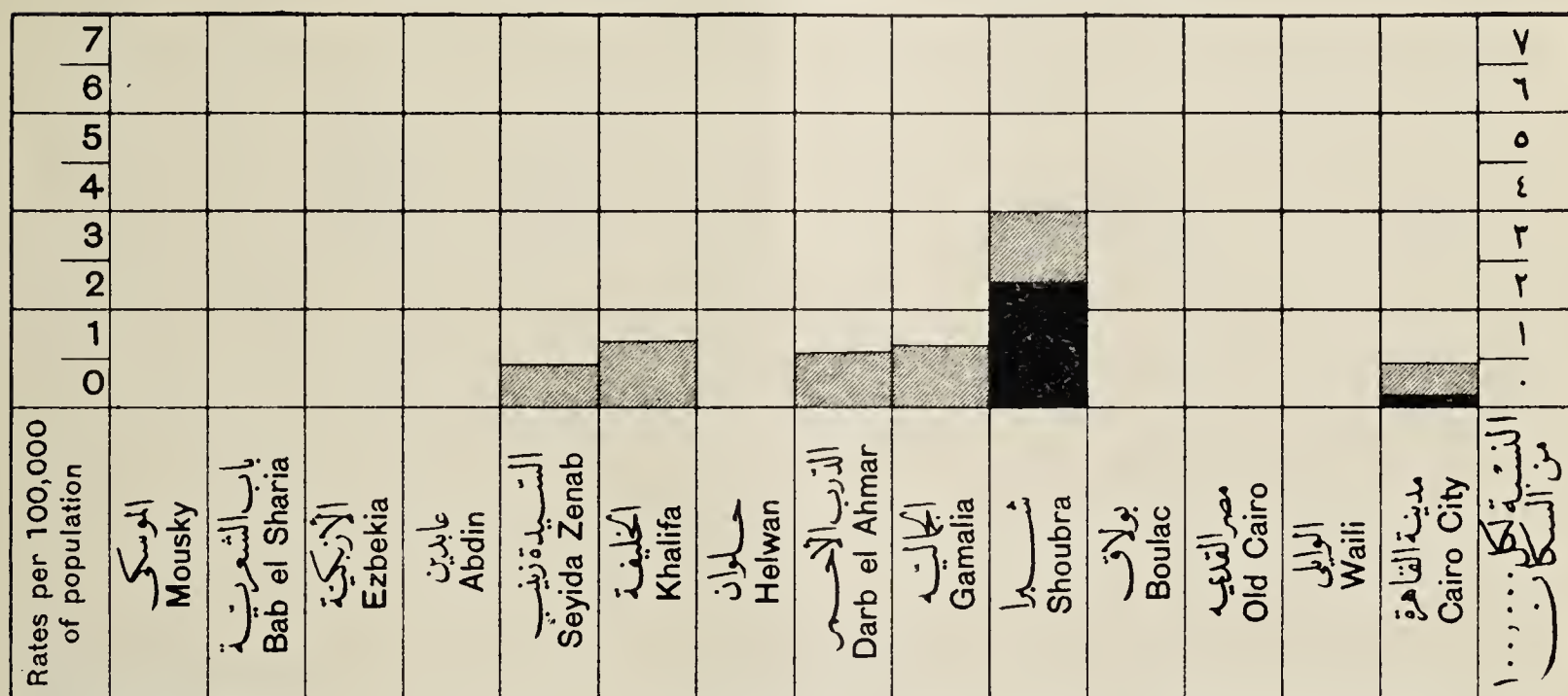
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 7
Cairo City Health Report 1928

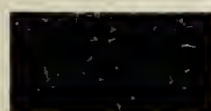
الشكل رقم ٧
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل مائة الف من السكان
TYPHUS FEVER CASE & DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1928 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

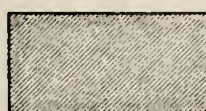


S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣٠ (٢٠/٢٥٢)



الوفيات
Deaths

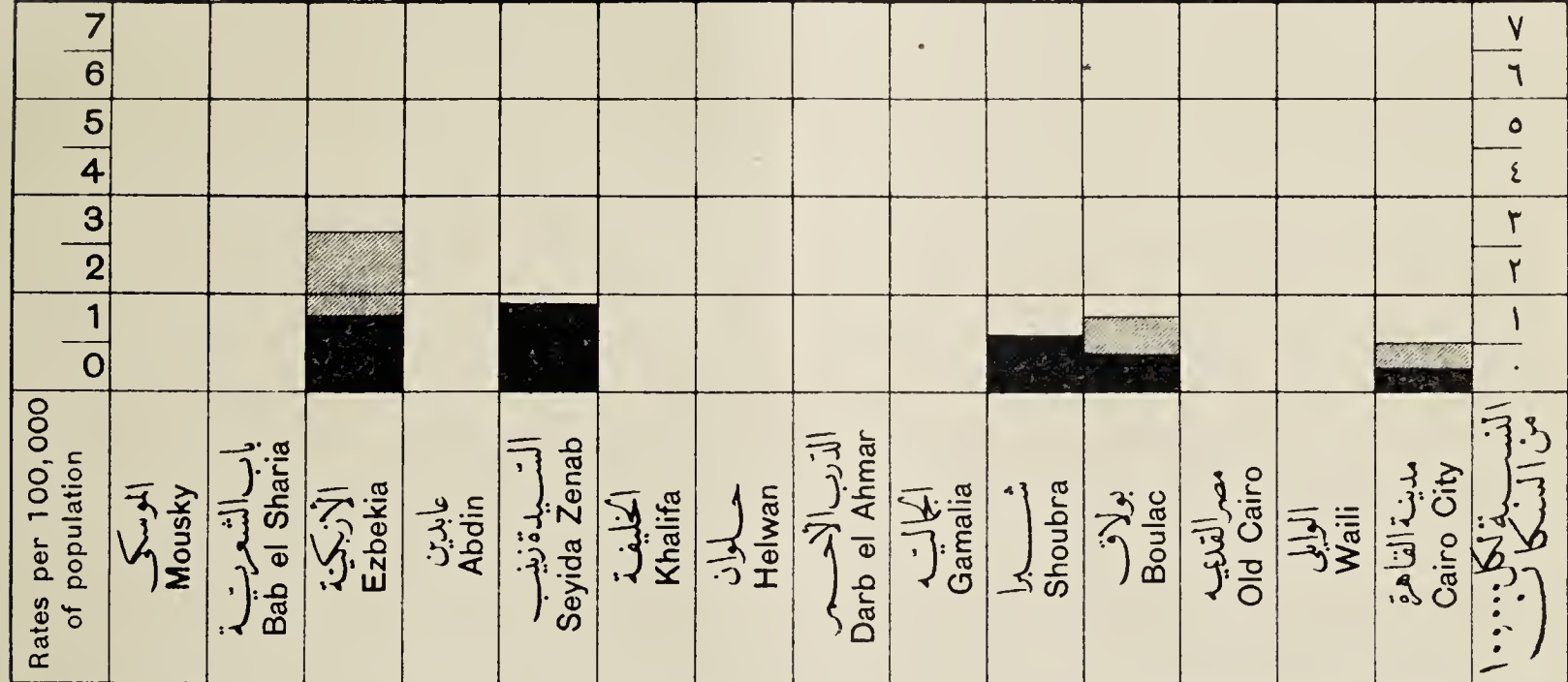


الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

Fig. 8
Cairo City Health Report 1928

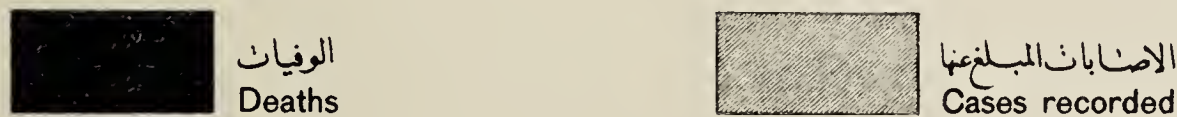
الشكل رقم ٨
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحمى المخية الشوكية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٨ لكل مائة الف من السكان
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH - RATES IN CAIRO
DISTRICTS IN 1928 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

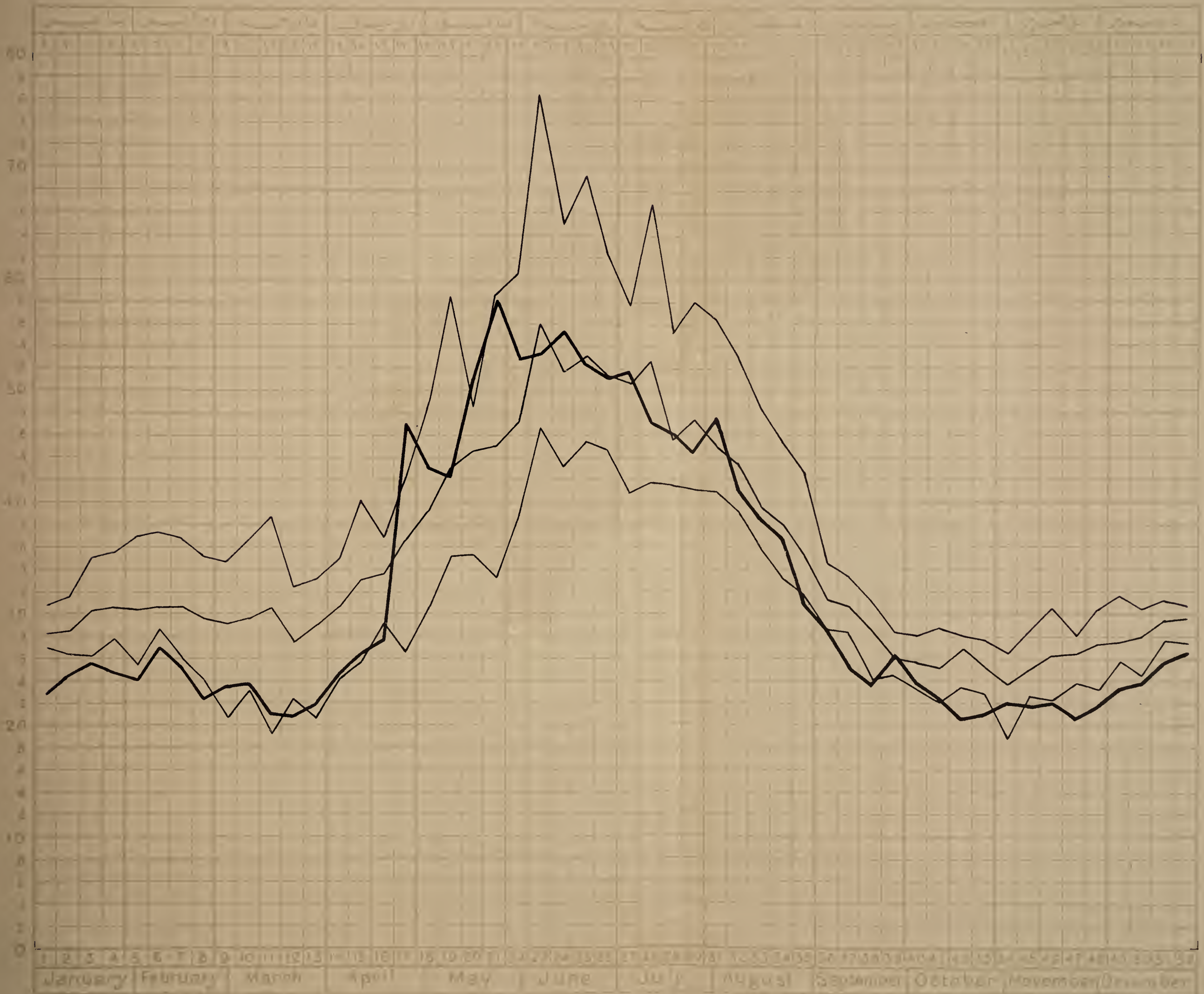


S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)



معدل الوفيات الأسبوعية بالنسبة لكل ألف من السكان في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Death - rates per 1000 living in quinquennial period 1923-1927



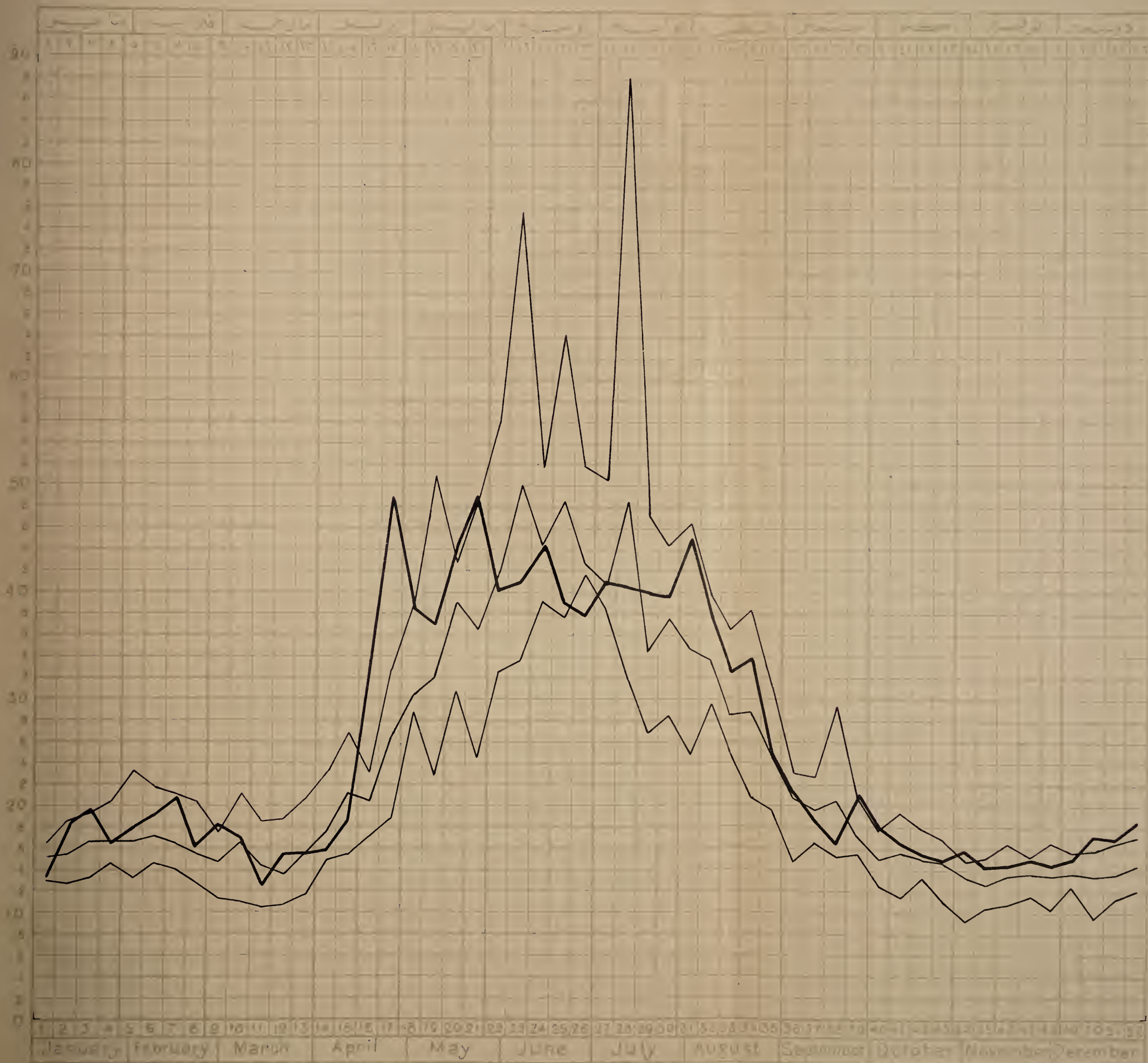
S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٢ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي لسنة ١٩٢٨
 Weekly death-rates in 1928.

المعدل الأقصى والمتوسط والأدنى
 Max., Min. & Mean rates.

المعدل الأسبوعي لوفيات الأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مدة خمس سنين من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
Cairo City Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1923-1927



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

• مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٢ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

المعدل الأقصى والمنوسط والأدنى للوفيات الأسبوعي بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود
Max., Min. & Mean of Weekly death-rates per 100 Births. _____
معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في سنة ١٩٢٨
Weekly death-rates per 100 Births for 1928. _____

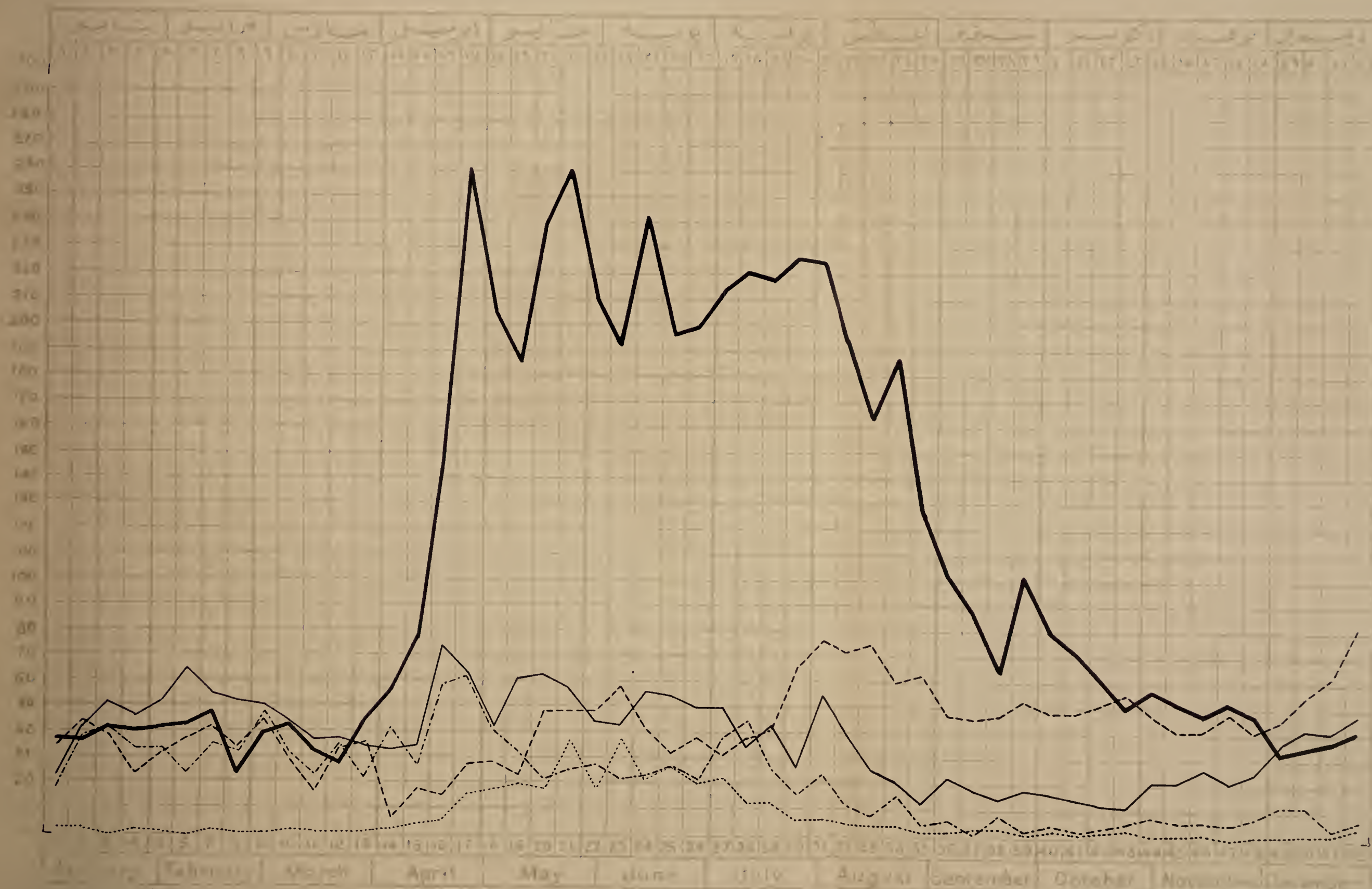
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٨

Cairo City Health Report 1928.

الرسم رقم ٣

Chart 3

معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم في سنة ١٩٢٨
Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1928 Cairo



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٨ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

أمراض معدية
Infectious Diseases

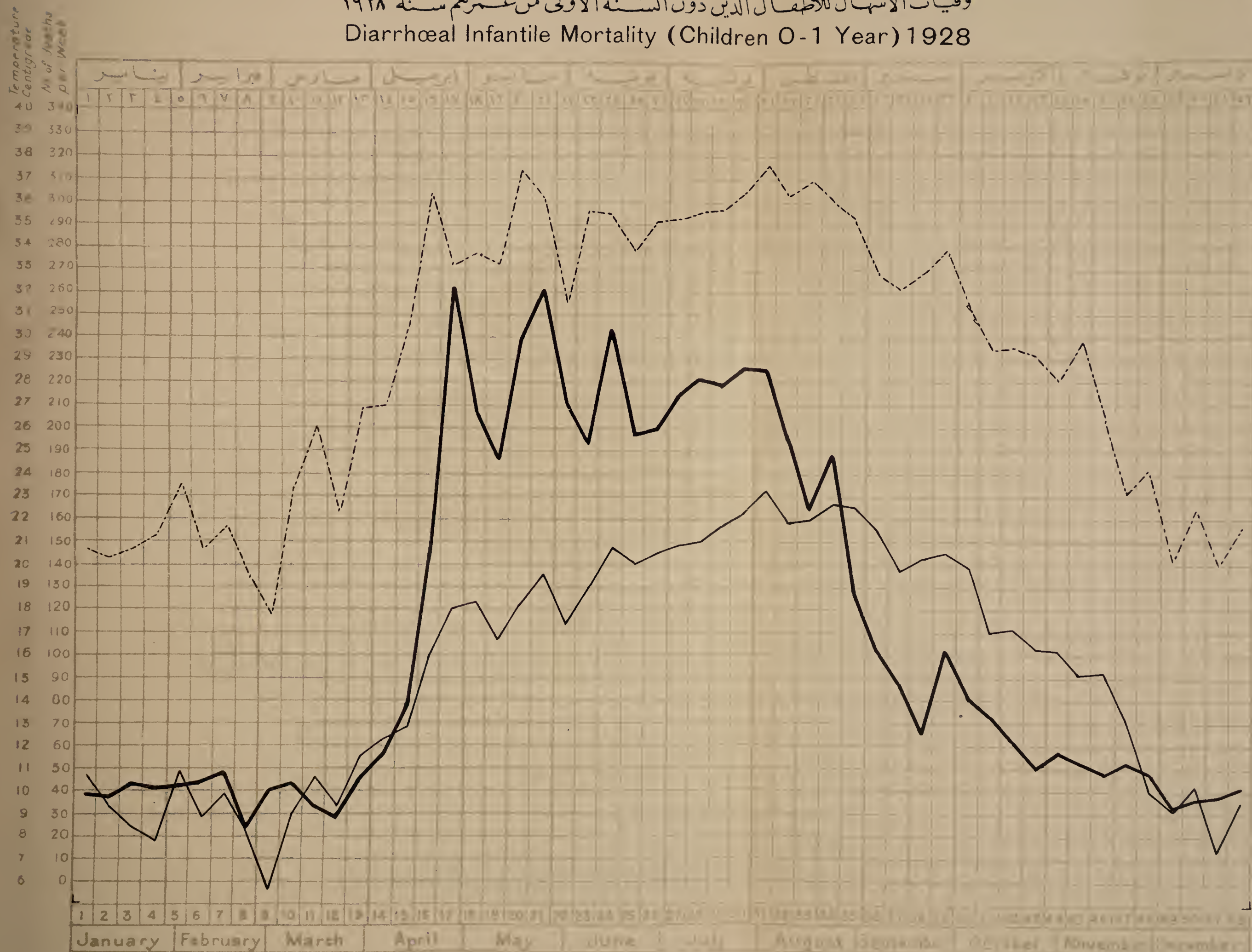
أمراض أخرى
Other Diseases

ضعف أو هزال
Marasmus

أمراض صدرية
Pulmonary

أسهال ونزلة معوية
Diarrhoea & Enteritis

وفيات الأسهال للأطفال الذين دون السن الأولى من عمرهم سنة ١٩٢٨
Diarrhoeal Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1928



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة الساعة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٨ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

الأسهال ————— Diarrhoea

Minimum Temperature °C.

معدل أدنى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتجراد

Average Max. Temperature °C.

معدل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتجراد

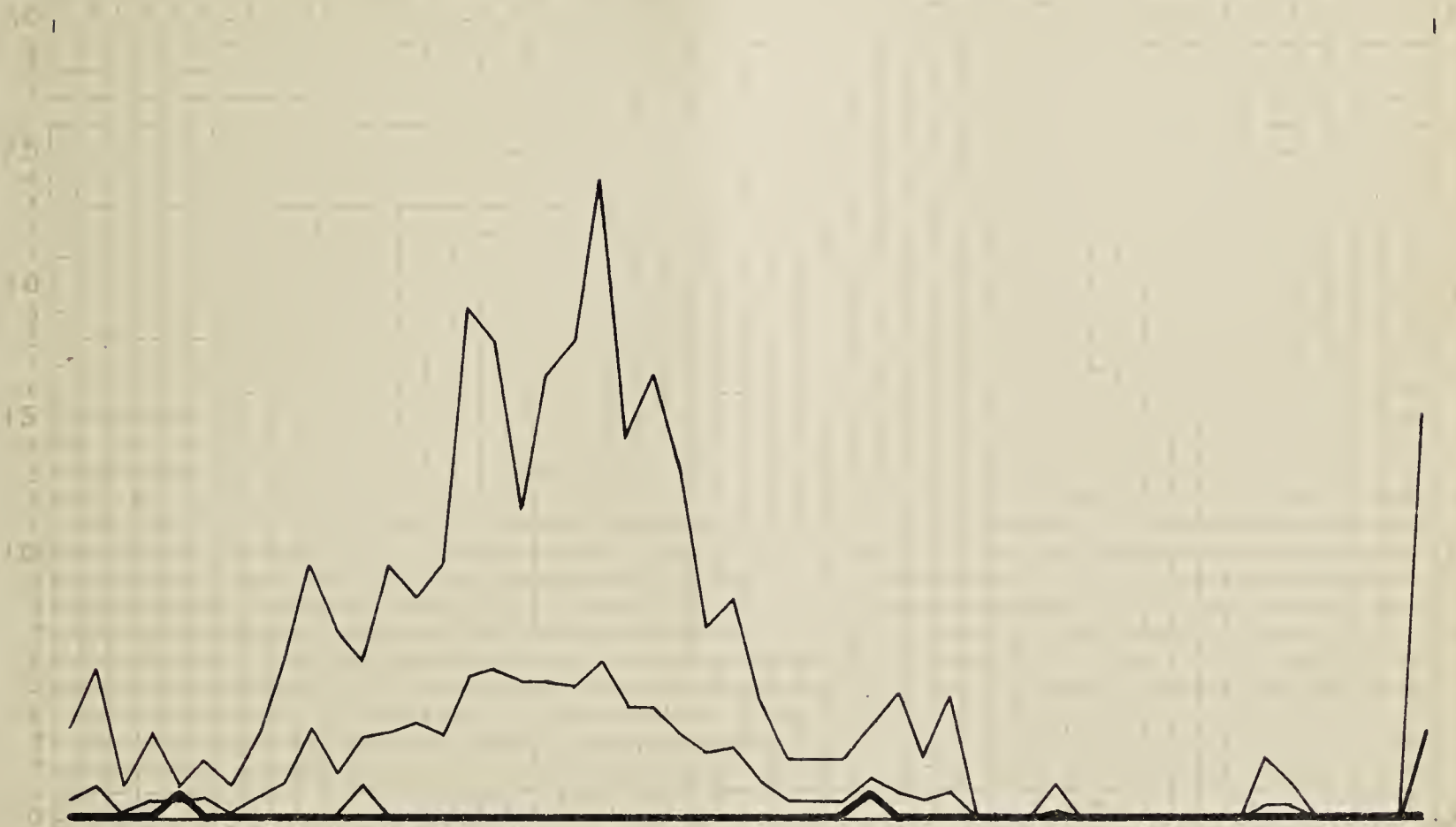
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨

Cairo City Health Report 1928.

الرسم رقم ٥

Chart 5

الجدري Small Pox



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

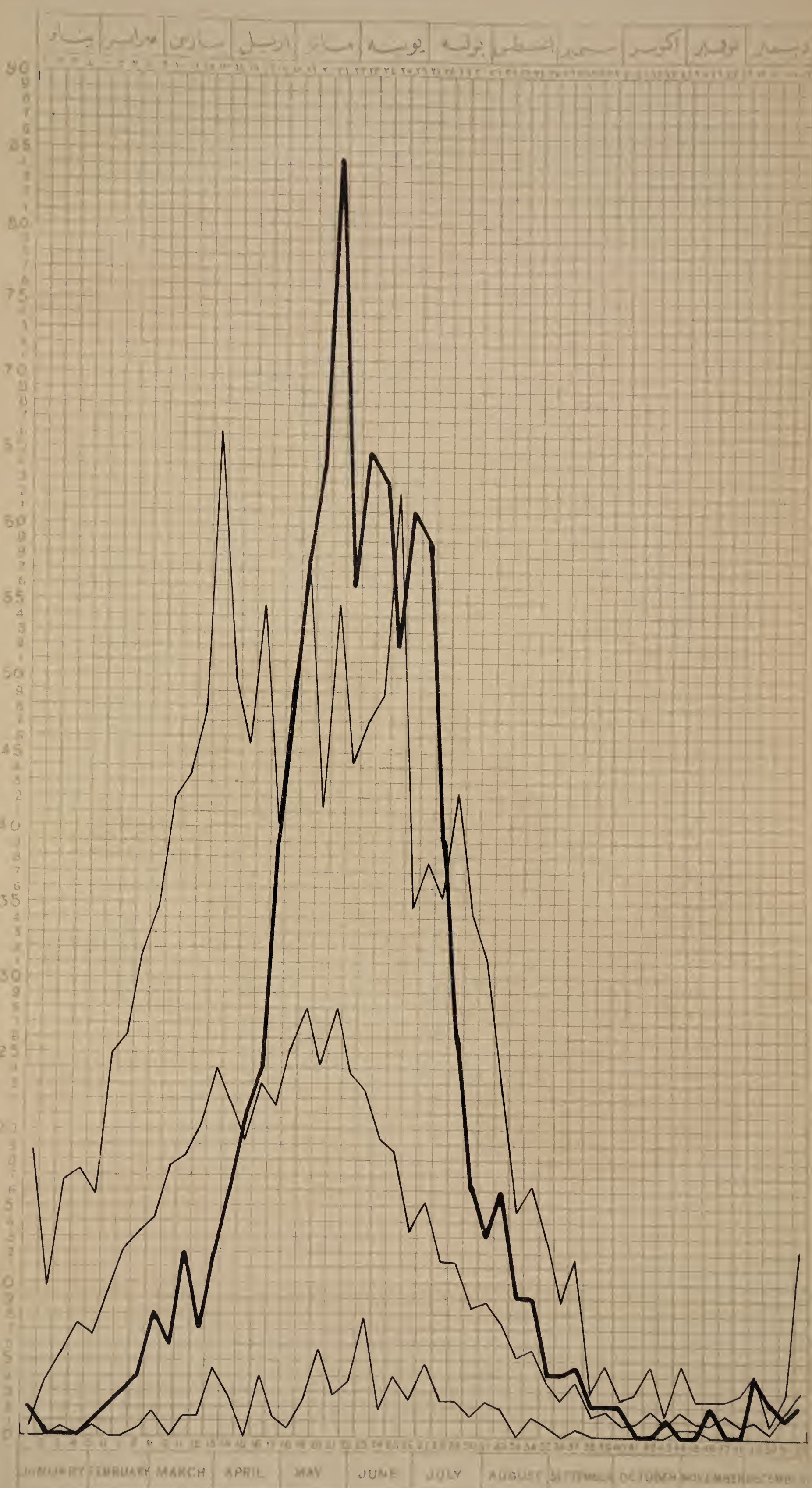
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly Max.. Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1923-1927.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨

Weekly total of cases in 1928.

الحصبة Measles



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

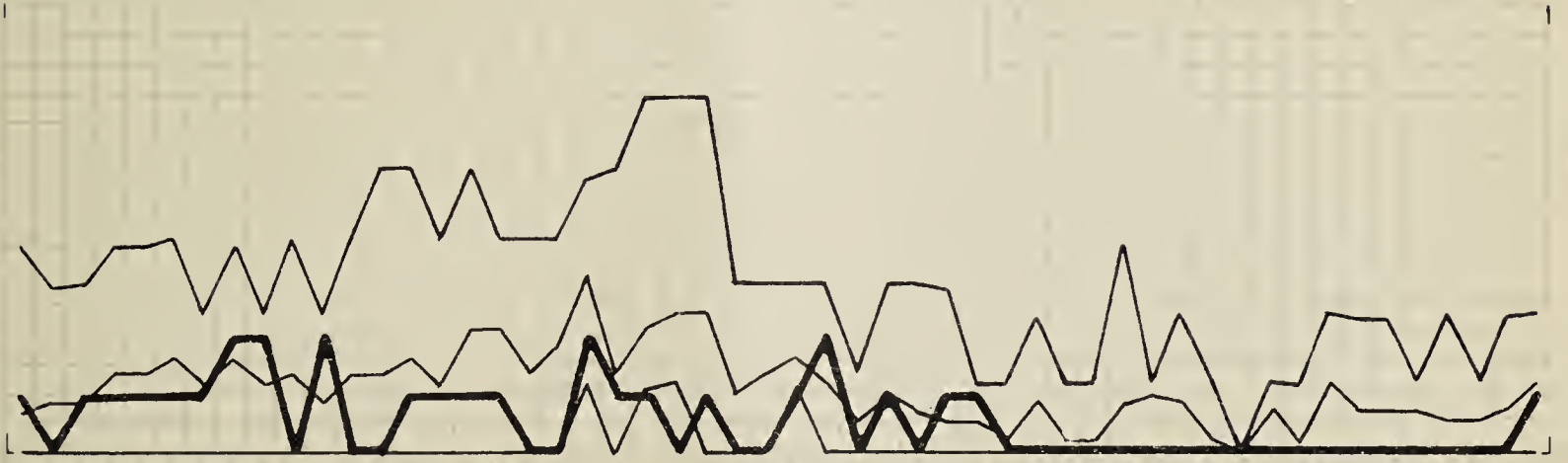
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة لخمسائة ألف من السكان في المدن من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of pop. 1923-1927.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨
Weekly total of cases in 1928.

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨
Cairo City Health Report 1928.

الرسم رقم ٧
Chart 7

الحُمى القَرْمَزِيَّة
Scarlet Fever



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

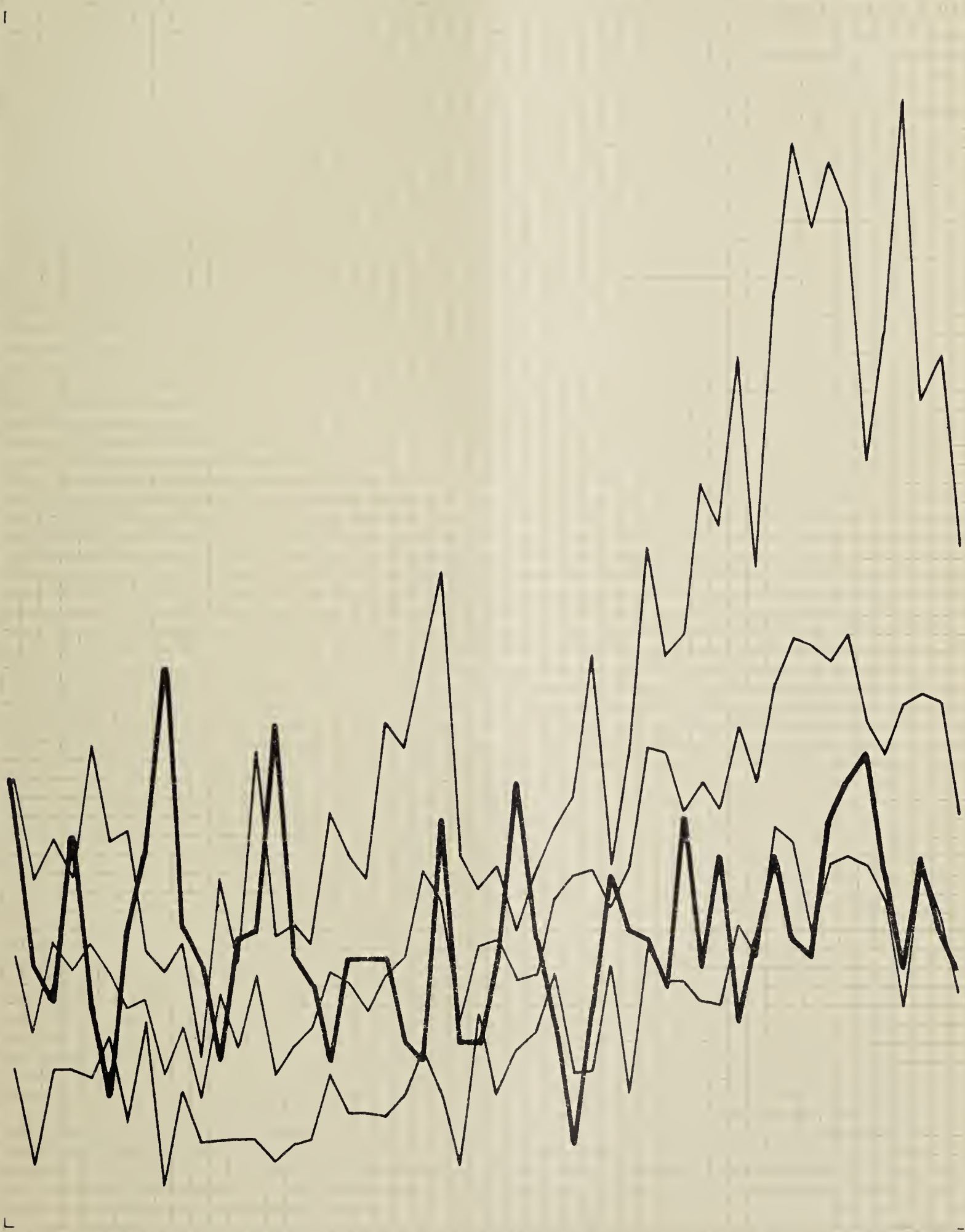
أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لمليونين من السكان في المدن من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 2 millions of pop. 1923-1927.

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات بالنسبة لمليونين من السكان في سنة ١٩٢٨

Weekly total of cases estimated per two million in 1928.

الذفتريا Diphtheria



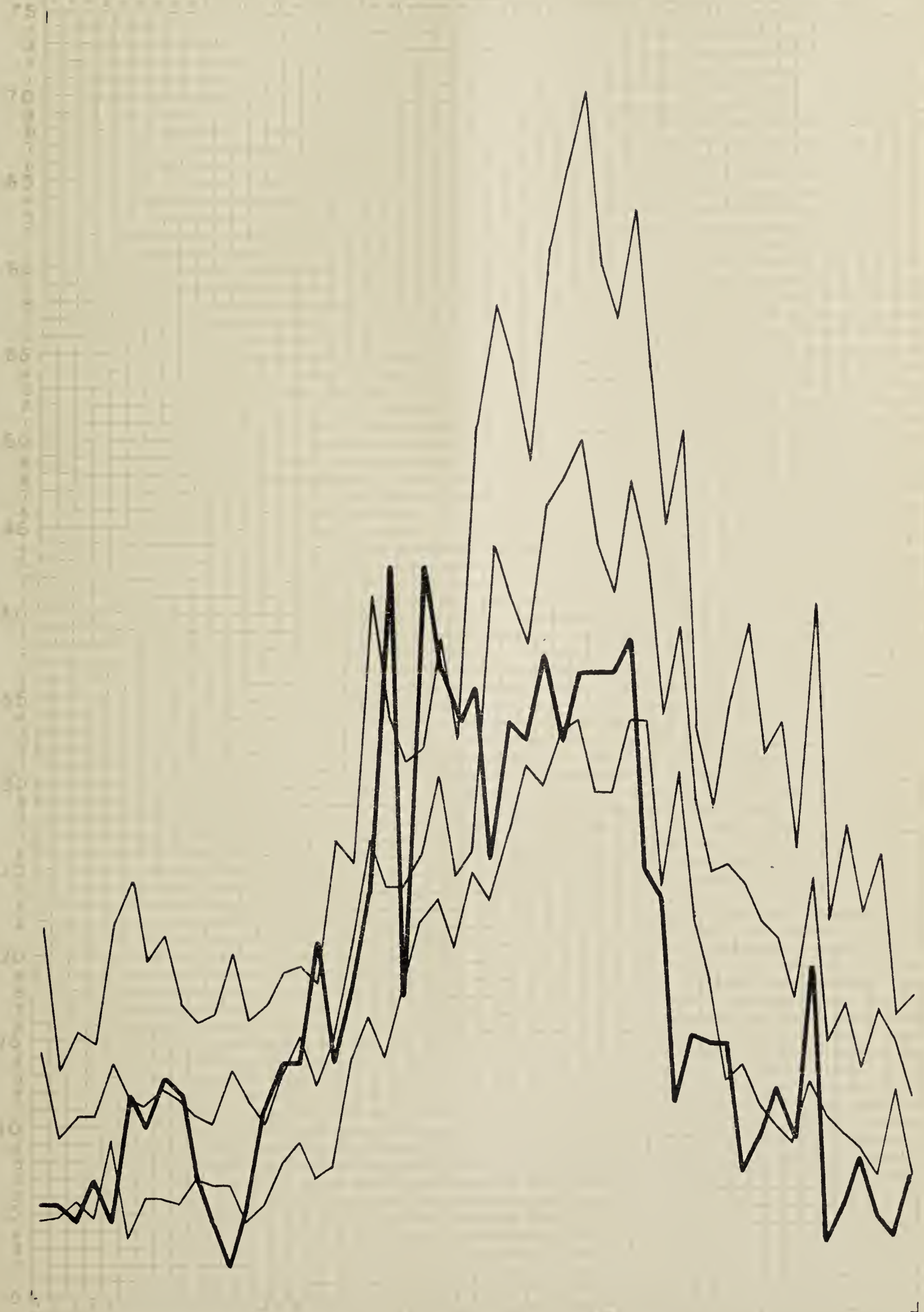
S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Max.. Min, & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1923-1927.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨
Weekly total of cases in 1928.

الحُمى التيفية
Typhoid



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧

Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1923-1927.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨

Weekly total of cases in 1928.

الحُمى التيفوسية
Typhus



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٢٨ (٣٠/٢٥٢)

- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة للمليون من السكان في المد من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
- Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per million of pop. 1923-1927.
- المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨
- Weekly total of cases in 1928.

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٨
Cairo City Health Report 1928.

الرقم ١١
Chart 11

الحُمى المخيَّة الشَّوكِيَّة Cerebro Spinal Fever



S. of E. 1930 (30/252)

مصلحة المساحة المصرية سنة ١٩٣٠ (٣٠ / ٢٥٢)

- أعلى وأدنى ومتوسط العدد الأسبوعي للأصابات بالنسبة لمليونين من السكان في المدة من سنة ١٩٢٣ إلى سنة ١٩٢٧
Weekly Max., Min. & Mean number of cases estimated per 2 millions of pop. 1923-1927.
- المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٨
Weekly total of cases in 1928.

